THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,762—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve...	Rs. 31
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"...	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th Nov.
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL CORomANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weichell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.
GANGES	4216	800	T. J. Alderton	21st ,,
ORIENTAL	5503	1200	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit	19th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th October 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail
BISAGNO.....On the 8th November 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 19, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,300	600	5th Nov.
EMPEROR	[illegible]	4,328	650	4th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 490.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey, from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	C. Doperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

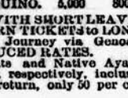
Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Joddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 000	600	14th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Oct. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARABIA	Jas. Laird	3,544	4th Nov.

THE above vessel WILL SAIL as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

THE BEE.
THE ONE DAY BEE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

IS Warranted a good time keeper. Will go in any position. No key required to wind it. Nickel case, white dial, bold, figures and hands.

Time-piece ... Rs. 5.
With Alarum ... Rs. 9.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 11 a.m. on 10th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 6th November, and the
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 9th November, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th November.

FOR MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.
THE S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons on or about TUESDAY, 5th November.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th November.

FOR RANGOON.
THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,461 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 9th November.
The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ltd.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co
Bombay, 2nd November 1889. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STILTON CHEESE.

First Consignment just to hand, about 14lbs. each at Re. 1-6 per lb. by the Whole Cheese. On cut at Re. 1-8 per lb.
Also a few Cheeses, weighing only 4lbs. each, at Re. 1-6 per lb. by the Whole Cheese.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Crystallised Jujubes, in ½ lb. Bottles ...each	0	12	0
Chocolate Creams.....per small box 1-4 &	2	0	0
Do. do. ..... ,, large ,, 2-4 &	3	8	0
Pralines Rose.....per lb.	2	4	0
,, Vanille..... ,,	2	4	0
Chocolate Ginger ..... ,,	2	8	0
French Almond Rock ..... ,,	1	0	0
Nougat Montilimart .....per box	0	10	0
Turkish Delight ..... ,,	0	12	0
Chocolate Creams..... ,,	2	0	0
Do. do. ..... ,,	3	8	0
Almond Dragees .....per lb.	2	4	0
Leguses Assorted ..... ,,	2	4	0
Crystallised Mixed Jujubes..... ,,	2	0	0
Liqueur Dragees and Birds' Eggs ..... ,,	2	0	0
Silvered Comfits and Almonds ..... ,,	4	8	0
Chocolate Almonds .....per box	2	12	0
Chocolate Pastilles .....per lb.	2	4	0
Aprecotines ..... ,,	2	8	0
Nougatines..... ,,	2	8	0
Chocolatines ..... ,,	2	12	0
Chocolate Vanille .....per box	0	14	0

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

	Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda .....1lb. tin	1	12
,, Speed's East India..... ,,	0	13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent ..... ,,	0	10
,, Fine Pearl.....2lb. tin.	0	10
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD.....	1	4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tin. 1-6; 4lb. tin.	2	6
,, ,, MUTTON, ,, 1-10 ,,	2	12
,, ,, CHICKEN, ,, 1-14 ,,	3	8
,, CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA ..... ,,	1	10
,, MUTTON BROTH..... ,,	2	6
,, CHICKEN BROTH ..... ,,	3	12
CORN FLOUR .....1 lb. tin	0	10
,, ,, Kingsford's Oswego...per lb. packet	0	9
GROATS, ROBINSON'S PATENT .....1 lb. tin	0	10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts...per oz.	0	5
HARD'S INFANTS' FOOD	0	12
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut .....per oz.	0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD { Savoury & Moore's... } per tin / per doz.	0	10 / 7
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa .....2 lb. tin	1	10
MELLIN'S FOOD.....per bottle As. 15 and	1	10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.....	1	2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch.....2lb. tin	0	10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin..... ,,	2	8
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS ..... per tin	2	4
SAGO, finest Pearl .....2lb. tin	0	9
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid" Brand.....per tin	0	7
,, ,, ,, ...per doz.	5	0
TAPIOCA, best clean white .....2lb. tin	0	11
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa .....2lb. tin	1	10

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.
THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.
The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with
Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.
In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

WINES FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

		CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.
Fine Old ... ... MARSALA... ... ... Sicily...		19	0
The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.			
Fine Old ... ... MADEIRA...direct from the Island...		34	0
Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.			
Superior Old ... ... PORT ... ... Portugal...		35	0
This, our well-known Invalid Wine, is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.			
Fine Old ... ... PORT ... ... Portugal...		28	0
A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.			
Fine ... ... PORT ... ... Portugal...		20	0
A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.			
Fine Old ... ... CARLOWITZ ... Hungary...		24	0
This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.			
Fine ... ... CARLOWITZ ... Hungary...		19	0
Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.			

TREACHER & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS. STANDARD BOOKS.
NOVELS. A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co. BOOKS FOR TRAVELLERS.
BOOKS FOR CHILDREN. BOOKS.

Compare our low CASH Prices with other Firms.

BOOKSELLERS. { ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel, Bombay. } STATIONERS.

KEMP AND CO'S EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE

FORMS a sparkling draught equal to any Natural or Artificial Water, which renders it invaluable to Residents and Travellers in Warm Climates. Its occasional use is calculated to maintain health, and it may be taken every morning if circumstances require it, conquering the most obstinate cases of Constipation, and for Children it is an invaluable Saline Medicine.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA

FRESH SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST TO HAND.

			Rs.	a.
HENRY CLAYS,	Bouquets .....per box of	25	12	8
Do.	Reg. Londres..... ,,	50	20	0
Do.	Reg. Madrid ..... ,,	,,	14	0
LA CAUCADUA,	Vegueros..... ,,	,,	14	0
Do	do..... ,,	100	26	0
HENRY CLAYS, Non Plus Ulta..... ,,		,,	20	0
EL PILOTO, Reg. Preciosa..... ,,		,,	20	0
EL FERRO, Reg. Chica..... ,,		,,	18	0
LA ESPERA, Reg. Conchas..... ,,		,,	16	0
ESPECIALES, Reg. Reina ..... ,,		,,	14	0

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALAD

PURE MALT VINEGAR,
Per Bottle annas 6.

FINEST CREAM LUCCA OIL,
Per Bottle annas 14.

REQUISITES.

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & Co., LD., { POONA. Temple House. Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth.

BALLY PAPER MILLS Co., LD., CALCUTTA.

MAKERS OF

BADAMIES PRINTING, SUPR. CARTRIDGES
BROWNS PRINTING, MEDIUM COLOURS
BLOTTINGS PRINTING, COMMON COVER PAPERS.
ALSO WRITINGS

TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED THEY ARE:
1. UNIFORM IN FINISH. More pleasant to write upon with any pen than either the highly glazed or rough antique so often sold in Indian markets.
2. UNIFORM IN COLOUR. The shade is suited to the climate, and does not deteriorate like English papers.
3. SIMILAR IN TEXTURE AND HARDNESS to English tub-sized papers, and 2 annas per lb. cheaper.
4. GENUINE PAPERS, and consequently more durable than many imported paper which look well but give no satisfaction to the user.

Large stocks of all classes are kept, and special rates given for contract orders.

C. MACDONALD & CO
SOLE AGENTS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INKSTANDS, ELECTROPLATED.

	Rs.	a.
Partially gilt Galley with Flowing Sail, fluttering Pennon, and fascinating Female figure reclining at the helm	70	0
An elegant Classical Vase with Mermaid handles, on oval stand, oxidized, partially gilt and enamelled	40	0
A Ruby and White Bottle on partially gilt stand with Penrack and semicircular Blotter.	30	0
A partially gilt Standish, with two Ruby Bottles, Penrack and Call Bell	45	0
Electroplated Standish, Pedestal centre, surmounted by miniature model of Ancient Galley, supported on the shoulders of a Mermaid with two tails, and fitted with two crystal Ink-bottles	27	0
Plain Electroplated Acanthus-bordered Standish with Penrack, Wafer Dish and two cut crystal Bottles	9	0
Partial gilt Presentation Inkstand, allegorical design, Commerce personified by a Female, with two cut crystal Bottles, Call Bell, Penrack and semicircular Blotter...	110	0
Ditto do, representing Justice	110	0
Some of our Artist's symbols are too obscure for us to attempt an interpretation with any confidence; for instance, in one large and striking composition in Electroplate the central figure is that of a muscular Boy not over-burdened with clothes, upholding a terrestrial Globe evidently much too heavy for him. Two Anchors are utilized as a Penrack; on the top of the Inkbottle are the winged Caducis of Mercury; while the third item, which completes the equipment, is a most modern patent spring Call-bell.	100	0

PAPER WEIGHTS.

				Rs.	a.
Cleverly modelled figures on marble base Greyhound				9	0
Do.	do.	Sailor...		9	0
Do.	do.	Sculler		9	0
Do.	do.	Horse...		14	0
Do.	do.	Negro...		15	0
Statuette on partial gilt pedestal, oxidized Cupid dressed in a quiver and arrows, with a rose in one hand, lamenting over the prickel thumb of the other one ...				30	0

CIGAR LIGHTER.

Grotesque Negro and Cresset, electro-plated and oxidized, with red glass in cresset, which serves to hold the spirit to feed the cotton wick 9 0

SMOKERS' SETS.

Electro-plated Set of 5 Pieces, viz., round Tray, with Tobacco Vase, flat Candlestick, Ash Receiver and Match-box holder 45 0
Locomotive Model. The Cigars are kept in the Fire-box, the Spills in the Funnel, and Cigarettes in the other place. The body of the engine is of polished ebony, with electro-plated mountings. Where the driver stands there is also a receptacle for Matches, and a renewable slip of composition for striking them on. It runs round the table at sufficient speed without getting up steam 36 0

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET Sound, Wholesome, Rich. Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per doz.
Unsurpassed in any Market. KEMP & CO., LD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

EDINA WHISKY.

OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED,
Per Dozen, Rs. 25-8. KEMP & CO., LD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

Four Star **** Cognac.
CERTIFICATE.

I have carefully analysed a sample of VERY SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC, forwarded to me by Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co., Wine Merchants, London, in labelled bottles with branded corks, and capsuled, and find such to be of excellent strength, thoroughly matured by age, and free from all noxious ingredients. It possesses the full ethereal flavour or bouquet of the best brands, is eminently palatable, and is in all respects of first class quality.
(Sd.) STEVENSON MACADAM, F.R.S.E., F.C.S., F.I.C.,
Lecturer on Chemistry, &c.
Price per doz. quarts Rs. 42 8.

CUTLER, PALMER WINES AND SPIRITS. & CO'S

FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.

NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.
BORDEAUX, Red.

		Rs.	as.
Chateau Lafite	After Dinner	39	8
Chateau Rauzan	After Dinner	35	8
Chateau Palmer	After Dinner	29	4
Larose ...	Dinner	26	0
St. Julien ...	Dinner	23	0
St. Estephe ...	Dinner	17	12
St. Julien, Medoc	Dinner	13	0
Medoc, Bombay Bottd.	Breakfast	13	0

BORDEAUX, White.

Haut Sauternes		28	4
Barsac		22	0
Graves		17	12

BURGUNDY.

Chambertin ...	Still Red	37	8
Volnay ...	Still Red	26	8
Beaune ...	Still Red	22	0
Light Chablis (White)		20	12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER WINES AND SPIRITS. & CO.'S

FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.

NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.
SPIRITS & LIQUEURS.

	Rs.	as.
Old Tom, 1st quality	25	4
Dry Gin do.	25	4
Old Tom and Dry Gin	20	8
Aromatic Schnapps	21	0
Geneva, case of 12 large flasks	20	8
Rum, Finest Old Jamaica	25	12
,, Pine Apple	23	12
Chartreuse, Green per bottle	8	8
do. Yellow ... ... ,,	7	4
Benedictine ... ... ,,	5	12
Maraschino di Zara ... ... ,,	5	0
Curaçoa, Orange & White Glass bottles ... ... ,,	4	12
Cherry Brandy, Heering's Copenhagen ... ... ,,	3	12

CHEESE, BACON AND HAM.

STILTON in 3 Hs. Jars.
GORGONZOLA in 3 Hs. Jars.
GORGONZOLA on cut.
DOUBLE GLOUSTER
CHEDDER, GRUYERE.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
YORK HAM.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

In consequence of the death of an officer at Colaba the Amateur Performance advertised to take place at Morley Hall on Tuesday, the 5th November, is postponed till Thursday the 7th inst.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL BUDGEN, D. S. O.,
A performance in aid of the
BOMBAY SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME,
will be given
On THURSDAY, NOV. 7, at 9-30 p.m.,
consisting of
THE MAGPIE MINSTRELS.

Mrs. La Touche, Mrs. Dunsterville, Lady Jervis-White-Jervis, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Dunsterville, Miss Hunter, Miss La Touche, Miss Langley, Dr. Yeld, Capt. Porter, and Messrs. Anderson, Dennys, Twiss, Nicholson, Reddie, and Reid.

To be followed by the Farce,
"RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE."

Characters by Mrs. Dunsterville and Messrs. Buck, Dennys, Twiss, Phillips, and Nicholson.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, or on the night of the performance at Morley Hall.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1st Seats .... Rs. 3 | 3rd Seats .... As. 8
2nd Seats.............. „ 2 |

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform and their families admitted at half-price to the 2nd and 3rd seats.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

S. S. "NIAGARA" sailing for Plymouth about the 25th inst., carries Doctor and Stewardess. Apply to Messrs. KILLICK NIXON and Co., Agents, MacIver Line, Bombay.

LOCAL FUND OVERSEER WANTED.

FOR the Ahmedabad District Board. Pay Rs. 50, with Rs. 10 Travelling allowance, from which will be deducated Rs. 5-9-0 for his pension. Apply to President, District Board, Ahmedabad.

H. E. M. JAMES,
President, District Board, Ahmedabad.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 6 p.m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of taking such steps as may be at the meeting considered necessary to compel the abatement by the Bombay Municipality of the nuisance caused by the present arrangement for the disposal of the sewage of the city.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, Nov. 2, 1889.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for CASTIRON PIPES, from 20 ins to 27 ins diameter, for the Ahmedabad Municipal Water Works, weighing about 1,100 tons, are immediately required. Any gentleman wishing to tender, is requested to apply for the schedules of the same from the undersigned.

RUNCHORELAL CHOTALALL,
President, Ahmedabad Municipality.

2nd November 1889.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the CARRIAGE of about 450 tons of Castiron Pipes, from Bombay to Rajkot or Bhawnagar, between January and April next. The pipes will be delivered ex ship in Bombay harbour or dock. The Tenderers to undertake all risk in transit. Tenders should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 12th inst.

R. B. BOOTH,
Agency Engineer.

Kathiawar Agency, Engr.'s Office, Rajkot, 1st Nov. 1889.

VINOLIA,

THE Blandest EMOLLIENT, subsides Inflammation and Irritation without fail. A Sovereign Remedy for ECZEMA, ITCHING, PILES, and all other forms of Skin Diseases.

Per pot Re. 1-12 and Rs. 6.
THE SOAP OF SOAPS!
THE SOAP OF THE AGE!

VINOLIA SOAP contains free cream. This superfatted Soap is most agreeable to use. For SKIN AFFECTIONS, the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH, Vinolia Cream Soap has no equal.

Per box of 3 tablets (Medical), Rs. 2.
„ „ „ (Toilet), Rs. 2-4.

To be had at
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that WAGJI DEWJI has contracted to PURCHASE from KHOJA CASSUM VULLIBHOY all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the northern side of Nishandarasha Pada, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 101 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment, under ward No. 3235, and Street No. 26, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Rahimbhoy Alladin, on or towards the west by the house of Sookoor Poput Colee; on or towards the north by the house of Mariambai, wife of Khuttree Hassum Soomar, and on or towards the south by the Nishandarasha Pada, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Khoja Hassum Vullibhoy. Any person claiming any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid property, whether by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office in the Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date of this advertisement, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such clams, if any such there be.—Dated this 2nd day of November, 1889.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given that LALLCHUND JASSODAMMDAN has contracted to purchase from THUCKER JAIRAM HURRY all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, stables and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5176 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 323, new No. 2127, and under old survey No. 13, and new survey No. 7292, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2485, Street Nos. 411, 413 at 421, and ward No. 2486 and Street No. 1, and ward No. 2487, street No. 2, and ward No. 2488, street No 3 and ward No 2489, street No 4, and ward No 2489 (2) and street No. 4 A and ward No 2489 (3) and street No 4 B, and are bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Thucker Jetha Tricum, on or towards the west and north by the property lately belonging to Manockbai, widow of Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, but now to the heirs of the said Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, and on or towards the south by the Malabar Hill Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Thucker Jairam Hurry. Any person claiming any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid property, whether by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office in the Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date of this advertisement, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, such there be.—Dated this 2nd day of November 1889.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri. These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of vacant ground, which was to be held on last FRIDAY, is POSTPONED for FRIDAY, the 8th inst.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, November 4, 1889.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT OF LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEYS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Kalbadevi, near the Agiary Lane and Tramway Junction and opposite to the house of Mr. Choonilal Patari.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th November at 4 o'clock p.m., Mr. BOMONJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Canji Purbut and on account and risk of Halochand Jugosha, Chotalal Halochund, and others under the power of sale contained in the transfer of mortgage and second mortgage, dated respectively the 26th day of February 1885, and 24th September 1885.

In all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing threon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay at Kandorey, near the Agiary Lane, in the oart, called or known by the name of Kandorey in the Registration Sub-district of Fort, in the island of Bombay fronting the said Agiary Lane, on the north side thereof containing by admeasurement 708½ square yards, be the same, little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 461 of Pension and Tax and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 68 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the second Fopulwady Lane, on the west by the properties of Gopaldas and Vithuldas Nurotamdas and Damodhur Pandurang, on the north by the property of Antonio Domingo DeSouza, and on the south by the said 2nd Fopulwady Lane, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of the said Halochund Jugosha, Chotalal Halochand, and other tenants.

The purchaser shall have to pay 25 per cent deposit at the time the lot is knocked down to his name. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer on the first storey of the National Bank Building.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, Nov. 4, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable bungalow and a garden, &c., at Bandora, on the south side of St. Peter's Church, fronting the Bandora Hill Road, and known as "Souza Lodge."

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th November next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, the following immoveable property:—

All that piece or parcel of garden, land or ground, together with the bungalow, standing thereon, situate at Bandora, near "Ranwar," and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 308, Pot No. 5, containing by admeasurement 1428 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Rustomjee Aga, on the north by the public road, on the south by a public lane, and on the west by a public passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Ardasir Eduljee Commissariatwalla, at Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, Hummum Street, or to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several consignments of fancy goods consisting of a large quantity of toys of various kinds, accordions, walking sticks, ladies' companion, wall shades Bohemian glassware, mirrors, India rubber toys, watch guards, flower vases, drawing slates, inkstands, pocket books, scent bottles, mechanical toys, and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The above is now on view.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Store-keeper General, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barrack—

A quantity of unserviceable Commissariat stores and Provisions, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood french polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of W. WATKINS, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 4, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings, 9lbs.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
2 „ printed jacconets.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Bora Allibhoy Ksmaljee.

1460—2-3, 2 cases each 150 lbs. best sealing wax.

On account and at the risk of Merwanjee Nowrojee—
B R and B—7023—1 case gilt mouldings, ex s. s. Huzara.
B R and B—7693—1-4—4 cases plate glass, ex s.s. Balimbo.
B R and B—7615—1-2—2 cases plate ex s. s. Henzada.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable mail-phaeton.
1 „ „ office-shigram.
1 light new victoria.
1 „ buggy.
1 strong bay horse.

The property of a gentleman going home—
1 Bay waler mare, 6 years, 15-1, perfectly quiet in saddle, has been ridden by a lady.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood specially designed household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, including handsome large pier glasses, drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, ornaments, lamps, English-built victoria, sweet toned full sized pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, the property of A. PELL, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE of Valuable landed property in Eduljee Cooper 2nd Street, near Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort,

On FRIDAY, the 15th November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bora Noorbhoy Vulleejee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of May, 1886, and of further charge, dated the 30th day of March, 1889, and 17th day of June, 1889.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the south side of Eduljee Cooper 2nd Street, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Noorbhoy Vuleejee and his tenants, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2592, Collector's new No. 7886, old survey No. 1190, new survey No. 4542, and assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 7936, street No. 32, containing by admeasurement 119 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage belonging to the said premises and house of Shureef Bawa, on the west by the house of Abdoolhoosein Moosajee, on the North by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Eduljee Cooper 2nd Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Balkrishna and Dikshit, the Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 4, 1889.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
DRAFTSMAN.

REQUIRED from 1st January 1890, a Head Draftsman on Rs 200 per mensem. Apply with copies of certificates to the Agent and Chief Engineer, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, (Engineering Branch).

Applicants must be fully qualified in drawing and estimating.

EDWARD H. HALLUM,
For Agent and Chief Engineer.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE,

THE BUSINESS, Furniture, Fittings, &c., of JOST & Co., Mechanical Engineers, &c., as a going concern. Failing a good offer, the entire plant, &c., will be auctioned on the 30th November. For particulars apply to JOHN BRISTED (Trustee and Receiver), care of JOST & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform Ladies that she SUPPLIES WET-NURSES and DOMESTIC SERVANTS to all parts of India and England, and also takes entire charge of Infants in her Nursery at moderate rates.

The business is of several years' standing and possesses good testimonials. Apply to

MRS. M. MOLESWORTH,
Wet Nurse and Servants' Agency, Agra.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securites for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
SHIBSHANKAR.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 86 OF 1888.

KHUNDERAO JANARDHUN, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, for the present residing at Baroda, in His Highness the Gackwar's Territory ....Plaintiff.

vs.

NARRAYEN PURSHOTUM and HARRICHUNDRA PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing in Houses Nos. 17 and 14 respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of November one Thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Khunderao Janardhun, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Narrayen Purshotum and Hurrichundra Purshotum, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Fazandary land or ground, on which some time ago a dwelling-house stood, but where at present the old materials of such house are lying, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in an oart commonly called by the name of Passowady, on the south side of the passage of the oart in the Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 280 2-9th square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which said land and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, under No. 41, and are now lying vacant and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the passage of the said oart called Passowady, on or towards the South by the property of the Plaintiff, on or towards the East by a gully measuring two feet in breadth, one foot whereof belongs to the premises herein described and the remaining one foot of that gully belongs to the house of Rowjee Vasudevjee and which gully is used in common by the property herein described and the house of Rowjee Vasudevjee, and on or towards the West also by a gully measuring in breadth four feet, two feet whereof belong to the premises here in described and the remaining two feet of such gully belong to the Plaintiff, and which gully is used in common by the premises herein described and the property of the Plaintiff, and which said land and premises were formerly occupied by Narrayen Purshotum and Harrichundra Purshotum, the Defendants abovenamed, and are now in the Plaintiff's possession.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Janardhun Gopal, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No 53 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 3rd day of September 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,
201, Mount Road,
MADRAS,
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,
AND TO
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume* OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 3 Annas.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splended protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection...	18	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brim...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin...	20	0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes... ...	14	8

LADIES'

	Rs.	a.
CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	15	8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn...	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

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From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m,

VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.

A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE Light and Stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON with patent Brake, nearly new, fitted for one or pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, London.

One Light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 550.

One Canoe-shaped BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in good order.

Second-hand Single and Double-seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England.

New English-built VICTORIAS by different makers.

Good respectable Carriages and Horses let out by the day and month.

Glass, Crockery, and Furniture for Sale and Hire.

TO BE LET,

From 1st November next, a HOUSE on Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Surgeon-Major Parakh.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel [illegible] Act, The Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; [illegible], Rs. 6.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld.
BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

The Bank makes advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint-stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods House Properties and Estates, and such other Negotiable Securities.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the following advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards:—
(INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY OR HALF-YEARLY.)

6 per cent. per annum for 12 months certain.
5 „ „ 9 „
4 „ „ 6 „
3 „ „ 3 „

SUMS OF Rs. 1,000 and upwards for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.

All REMITTANCES should be made PAYABLE to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 1st Aug. 1889.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	J. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. F. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. De LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock."
8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
4 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 23 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
6 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Heuriot and Co., Rheims.
4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
3 qualitities, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts.
2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith
2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ COOPER, MADON and Co.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or escut for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charges except when under guarantee to Government.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	60
Half-yearly.............. „	25	Half-yearly .... „	32
Quarterly		Quarterly .... „	1
Monthly .... „	5	Monthly .... „	

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	52	Per Annum ....Rs.	65
Half-yearly.............. „	29	Half-yearly .... „	35
Quarterly .... „	16	Quarterly .... „	20
Monthly .... „	6	Monthly .... „	

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY........................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .....As. 2½ per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..............................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... „ 4½ „
Third do. .... „ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-8
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	15
Half-yearly.............. „	6	Half-yearly .... „	
Quarterly................ „	3	Quarterly .... „	3-4

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 6
Half-yearly 12
Quarterly 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor," of the *Bombay Gazette*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	972½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai .	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	219
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	17 xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,120
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		230
Fort Press Co...........	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,460
French Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	212½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	420
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	525
New Indian Press......	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	90xd
New P. of W. Press ..	600	500	All	Rs. 40	385
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).........	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co...........	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	485
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co............	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co......	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press...........	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	600xd
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250nl

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	600	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	86
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	1,000	Rs. 20	575
Bellary S. & W .M.ll	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	150
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	420
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co................	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	730
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,160xd
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	770	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,017½
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	00	500	Rs. 1	650
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	520
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	692½
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	545exd
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,000	1,000	–	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co..	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld........	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	805
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	670
Hinginghat Mill Co..	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Indian Mfg Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,380	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1.	300
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	500			100
Increased ...	1,483	25	25	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	–	900	1,000	–	785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	930
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	590
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	610
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	150
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,900
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	130
Morarjee Gocouldas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,620
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,170
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	10	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	700
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000		250
Oriental S & W. Co..	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	390xd
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs.	65
Presidency Mills Co..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050xd
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co..	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	825
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Sassoon S.& W.Co..Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ...	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co .		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,280
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.					
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	435
Veerumgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	530

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	1420

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.......	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 p.ct	203 / 152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld..	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld........		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	630
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	87
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue)...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.........	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.......	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	365
Marcks & Co., Ld......	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.........	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	6 nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.......	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.......	1,000	100	...	6 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld......	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M. Mody & Co ...					48
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld..........	550	250	250	Rs. 15	250

ABOUT 3,200 gunsmiths are employed at the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield Lock in turning out the new magazine rifles. About 2,000 rifles are turned out weekly. An order has been issued that this rate is not to be exceeded, and that no more labour or machine hands are to be employed at present. This forebodes a peaceful outlook on the European Continent for some time to come.

A NUN belonging to the Congregation of Saint Vincent de Paul in Paris, threw herself out of a window on the third floor of her convent in the Rue du Bac on October 8th. She had for some time been suffering from religious mania, or as they call it in France, *folie mystique*, and believed that she was condemned to hell for all eternity, and that there was no hope of redemption for her. She had long been carefully watched by her conventual companions, but eluded their vigilance and succeeded in reaching the third floor window unperceived. Her death was almost instantaneous.

AT the meeting of the Ethonographic Congress at Paris a curious statement was made regarding the late Sir Henry Sumner Maine by one of the sectional Vice-Presidents, who delivered an address on the "Clan System as contrasted with Feudalism." He said that the Scotch Lowland lawyers and the English rulers in Ireland had failed to understand the Celtic clanship, until the riddle was solved in our own day by philsophy and ethnography. Sir Henry Maine, the late lamented professor of Roman law at Oxford, compared and identified the clan with the village communities of Eastern Europe and India. He was wisely sent to the East by the English Government to explain and remove, without friction, difficulties akin to those which had puzzled and misled the old Scotch and English lawyers. His success in India was the best proof yet given of the practical value of the ethnographic scheme." It is very gratifying to receive such testimony to the value of Sir Henry Maine's work in India from the lips of a French savant—and the people of India must acknowledge in all future ages the great benefits which they derived, though unconciously, from Sir Henry Maine's ethnographical proficiency.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Arabia (s), from Karachee. On the 2nd:—Byculla (s), from Rangoon. Yesterday:—Busheer (s), from Marmugoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 2nd:—Astræa (s) and Arabia (s), for Kurrachee; City of Venice (s), Liverpool; and Wardha (s), Galle. Yesterday:—Akbar (s), for Bushire, &c.; and Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Wennington Hall and the s.s. City of Venice left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Maria Teresa entered the dock on Friday and the Barawa on Saturday; and the s.s. Oriental left the dock on Friday.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Signor Comagchie, the storekeeper of the s.s. Manilla, lying in the Prince's Dock, reports the theft of a silver Geneva open-faced watch, valued at Rs. 10, from the store-room of that ship on the 31st ultimo.

GAMBLING AT COOMBARWARRA.—Calloo Mahdoo and five others were on Saturday charged by Inspector George at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan. Caloo, with keeping a common gaming-house at 3rd Street Coombarwarra, and the rest, together with Calloo, being found gaming therein with cards and money on Friday afternoon last. All the accused were convicted, Calloo was fined Rs. 10, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

THE LORD REAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Lord Reay Mill, which has now been completed, commenced operations on Saturday last. The engine was set in motion formally by Mrs. J. F. Fernandez amid clapping of hand, and it made a fine start, running very smoothly. The mill consists of excellent machinery, embodying all the latest improvements, and its working is likely to be profitable to the shareholders under the management of Messrs. Khote and Company, the agents.

A REFRACTORY LASCAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mahomed Oosman, an articled lascar on board the ship Valiant, was charged before Mr. Cooper with absenting himself from the ship without leave. It appeared he left the ship on Sunday before last, and was arrested by the police on Friday evening following. It was stated that he had been giving a great deal of trouble, and was the ringleader in all instances, of breaches of discipline, on board the ship. He was sentenced to simple imprisonment for two weeks, and was ordered to be then sent on board the ship, which was to leave Bombay about the 16th instant.

A NOTED FRAUDULENT CART-DRIVER.—Khanjee Dewjee, a grain merchant, residing at Cazi Syed Street, reports that a cart-driver, whom he entrusted with right bags of wheat, valued at Rs. 75 for conveyance to the Prince's Docks on Friday last, disappeared with the goods. It appears this is the third time within the last fortnight that this cart-driver has committed this offence. All the merchants were warned against him, and the number of the plate which he affixes to his cart was also given them. Notwithstanding this the complainant in the present case entrusted this man with the carriage of his goods. Special measures have been adopted by the police to effect this man's arrest.

HORMARJEE WADIA'S FIRE TEMPLE.—The sixtieth anniversary of this sacred place was celebrated on Saturday last, in the presence of its trustees, leading Parsee gentlemen of Bombay, and the two sons of the high priest, Dustoor Peshotun Byramjee Sunjana, he being too unwell to attend. From early in the morning to about nine o'clock in the evening the premises of the fire-temple were visited by hundreds of Parsees, dressed in their holiday attire, and large sums of money were distributed amongst poorer classes of priests and laymen after prayers and an address by the high priest, which was read by one of his sons. In the evening the fire-temple and its surroundings, and the neighbouring houses on either side of the Girgaum Road were illuminated, and great rejoicings prevailed among the Zoroastrians.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the morgue, respecting the death of a Mussulman. At 5 a.m. on Saturday he was found lying moaning in the verandah of the Rustomjee Dhurumsala, in Falkland Road. He said he was a pilgrim, and had returned from Mecca five days ago. He said to the keeper of the dhurumsala that he was poor and had had no food on board the steamer for twenty days. The keeper promised to bring him some food as soon as it could be got ready. At 9 a.m. on that day a police sepoy saw deceased lying unconscious in the verandah of the dhurumsala in a dying state. The policeman got a victoria, and while taking deceased to the J. J. Hospital, the poor man died. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by exhaustion.

A KIDNAPPER'S REVENGE.—On Saturday at the Girgaum Police Court, Laloo Khudabux, Nundia Dingoo, and Futtey Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim were brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with committing an assault on Rajak Jaim Hajee, a weaver, on the night of the 21st ultimo at Bapty Road. In the evidence adduced for the prosecution it was stated some ill-feeling existed between the second accused, Nundia, and the complainant, regarding a young woman, who was enticed away by Nundia belonging to the complainant's caste-fellow, named Husseinbux, and complainant was the means of restoring the woman to her husband. Consequently on the three accused meeting the complainant on the night in question at Bapty Road, they severely assaulted him with sticks. The three accused were convicted. Lalla Khodabux and Nundia Dingoo, who took the most prominent part in the assault, were fined Rs. 50 each, and the third accused Rs. 25.

A NOTORIOUS HIGHWAY ROBBER CAUGHT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday last a noted character, named Mahomed Ebrahim *alias* One-Two, against whom there appeared a register of five recent convictions with a remark that this man had been twenty-two times convicted previous to the present register, was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Chislett before Mr. P. Ryan with having on the 26th ultimo at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road attempted to commit robbery and assaulting Bansilal Ramlal. Bunsilal Ramlal said: He was a servant in a temple at Middle Bhoiwada. On Saturday night, the 26th ultimo, at 10 o'clock he was going along Thakardwar Road to see the Dewali illuminations, and on reaching the junction of Thakardwar Road with the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, the accused came up and said, "*Suvar*, what have you with you?" He replied, he had nothing with him. Accused then struck him on the face, at the same time putting one hand into his *hundee* pocket, and tore it. Bunsilal called out "Sepoy! Sepoy!" when accused struck him with a stick on the side of his head, causing a wound. A police sepoy came up and seized the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and in his defence said that he was drunk when he struck the complainant. Mahomed Ebrahim was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the morgue into the circumstances connected with the death of Babun Sonajee, a resident of Peer Khan Street, who was found lying near the Mustan Tank, on Saturday night, the 5th ultimo, unconscious, bleeding from a wound on the head, and bruises about the face and eyes. He was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that the base of his skull was fractured. Babun died on the following night about 8 o'clock. The evidence of a coffee shopkeeper at Grant Road and a customer of his was recorded. They stated that they saw the deceased at the coffee-shop at 6 o'clock that Saturday evening, when he partook of a cup of tea, remained there for about half an hour, and then left. He was then sober and well. There was no further evidence offered. The jury thereupon returned the following open verdict:—That the death of Babun Sonajee was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of blows inflicted on him with a stick by some person or persons unknown to the jurors, and that the act of such person or persons was culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—On Saturday before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, Bhaghia Mahadoo, who was recently in the employ of Ramdas Bapoobhoy, a landed proprietor, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Wilson, with the theft of some gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 241, and Rs. 100 in cash, the property of his master. The accused had been about two years in the complainant's service at his house in Gaewady, and having lately been away returned to his service about six weeks ago. On the 29th ult. the complainant and his family went out, leaving the accused in charge of the house. On their return home at a late hour he was not there, but considering that it was past the usual time for him to leave, nothing was suspected. As he did not return during the two following days, and was not to be found at his house, the complainant's suspicions were aroused, and he then ascertained that his property, mentioned above, was gone. In consequence of information received the police arrested the accused at a place where he had been hiding himself, and he pointed out a Marwaree's shop and the house of a friend where the missing property, in addition to what was found upon his person, was recovered by the police. The Magistrate thought that the accused had committed a serious breach of trust as a domestic, and sentenced him to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE VISHWANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The following is the proceedings of the meeting of the subscribers to the testimonial fund of the late Honourable Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik, C.S.I., (Poona Branch), held on the 13th October 1889 at Poona. 1st.—It was proposed by Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Wasudeo Burve, C.S.I., and seconded by Rao Bahadur Vishnoo Moreshwar Bhide, that Sirdar Gunpatrao Vinaek Sanglikar be elected to the chair.—Carried. 2nd.—Proposed by Mr. Narayenrao Chintaman Fadtare and seconded by Mr. D. J. Gokhale that the accounts rendered by the treasurer be passed, and published with the names of the subscribers.—Carried. 3rd. Proposed by Rao Bahadur Vishnoo Moreshwar Bhide, and seconded by Rao Saheb Bhalchandra Trimbuck Bapat, that a sum of Rs. 625, out of the total collection of Rs. 959-9-3, be placed at the disposal of the Veda Shastrotejak Sabha, the interest of which to be devoted for awarding an annual prize of Rs. 25 to a such successful candidate as they deem fit.—Carried. 4th.—Proposed by Rao Saheb B. R. Natu, and seconded by Mr. Balajee Narayen Gokhale, that the balance of Rs. 334-9-3 should be remitted to the Bombay committee with a request that the same may, if possible, be devoted to the Veda Patha Shalla at Poona which is a separate institution. Carried. 5th.—Proposed by Mr. Shapurjee Rustomjee, and seconded by Mr. Rajana Lingoo, that a vote of thanks be given to the chairman for having presided on the occasion.

THE LATE KING OF PORTUGAL.

ON Saturday evening a general meeting of members of the *Instituto Luso-Indiano* was held at the institute, Agiary Lane, Kalbadavie, for the purpose of recording a vote of condolence and sympathy with the Portuguese Royal Family on the bereavement they have suffered in the death of his Most Faithful Majesty Don Luis I. the late King of Portugal. The proceedings were opened shortly after half-past 6 o'clock. There was a fair attendance of members of the Portuguese community and among those present were:—Dr. J. A. DaGama; Dr. A. G. Viegas; Dr. L. J. Pinto; Mr. Luis J. E. DeSouza, B A., LL.B.; Dr. P. I. DeSouza; Messrs. Joseph DeSilva; E. B. Cordeiro; V. S. Rodrigues; L. Mascarenhas; P. V. DeSouza; S. Viegas, and several others. On the proposal of Dr. DaGama Mr. Luis DeSouza was called to the chair, with Mr. E. B. Cordeiro as secretary for the occasion. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the chairman briefly explained the object for which they were assembled and the reasons wherefore the members of the institute should mourn the late King's death. Dr. J. A. Da Gama then moved the first resolution to the effect that a vote of regret and sorrow at the sad event should be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. In doing so the speaker alluded the many favours which the Portuguese community of this city had received from his late Majesty, especially in the question of the Padroado. He also said that as a literary society the institute had reason to lament the death of King Luis I. as a distinguished man of letters, some of his works gracing the shelves around him. The resolution, being seconded by Dr. L. J. Pinto, was carried by acclamation. Dr. A. G. Viegas then proposed that the chairman of the meeting, with the managing committee of the institute, be authorised to send a message of condolence to the new King Don Carlos I., in the name of the institute. Dr. Viegas also dwelt briefly upon the many qualities which had endeared the late King to his subjects. After a short discussion as to the channel through which the message should be sent, the resolution was agreed to. Mr. L. Mascarenhas thought the institute might also avail itself of this opportunity to signify its regret at the death of the late Prince Augustus Duke of Coimbra, and brother of King Luis. He said there were many in the community who had personally known the Prince. His Royal Highness was the first Royal Portuguese Prince who ever visited this country. He came to India in 1871, and left behind him very sympathetic recollections. The proposal was agreed to, and a vote of thanks being tendered to the chairman the meeting separated.

THE SITUATION IN THE CHIN VALLEY.

28th October, says the *Fort White, Chin Hills*, 26th October.—The Tashons so far seem really determined to help us, and so save their own skins. Since the 23rd inst., they have brought in to us seven captives from Mwebingyi and Sagyilaing and five from Tarton. Of the latter one was given up by the thugyi of that place and four were seized by him from Burman Chins living there. This thugyi is reported, too, to be giving information to the Tashons regarding the whereabouts of the other Siyin captives concealed in the jungles. Tarton, it will be remembered, is the village which cost us so many casualties on the 4th May.

The Tashons have undertaken to forbid any Siyin or Kamhow Chins being harboured in their territory to the west of the Nankathe until all their captives are surrendered. Things thus seem to be progressing satisfactorily, but there are any number more captives to be given up, and there is a fear least the Tashons may tire of their present role: as it is, they require a good deal of stimulating.

The Sagyilaing road progresses, about a mile and a half being now completed. The head-quarters of the Second Company, Madras Sappers, leave us to-morrow for Mandalay, while the Norfolk Regiment go down in weekly batches as carriage is available. We are now in the middle of what is probably the last burst of the rains which, as it is very heavy, stops all idea of sending out more punitive columns just at present.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th October as compared with the statement of the 21st October:—

LIABILITIES.	October 21. Rs. A. P.	October 29. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000 0 0	58,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,12,89,828 13 8	2,21,54,593 10 7
Other Deposits, &c.	3,66,23,427 8 9	3,60,69,426 2 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.........	3,79,895 11 3	2,82,189 15 11
Sundries	12,19,722 4 5	12,46,741 6 4
Rs.	8,53,12,874 6 1	8,55,70,951 3 1

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.
Government Securities ..	32,63,420 0 0	40,73,319 0 0
Other authorized Invtmts	80,18,724 12 0	77,26,724 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	1,08,95,915 8 9	1,05,33,789 0 5
Credits on do.	91,78,191 10 11	91,12,102 8 0
Bills discounted &c.	2,36,24,372 1 3	2,49,36,784 1 8
Balances with other Banks	13,88,434 11 8	13,57,149 9 9
Bullion	5,09,623 5 9	5,08,350 10 6
Dead Stock	12,42,750 6 2	12,43,040 0 5
Stamps	9,189 8 0	8,944 13 0
Sundries..............	1,94,777 0 4	1,06,786 14 3
Cash at Head Office.......	1,31,90,427 3 11	1,18,14,542 2 7
Do. at Branches.........	1,34,92,044 14 4	1,41,49,387 10 6
Rs.	8,53,12,874 6 1	8,55,70,951 3 1

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1889-90...£14,689,900

Remitted from 1st April 1889 to 26th October 1889 ....£ 8,886,400

Balance to be remitted from 27th October 1889 to 31st March 1890 ....£ 5,803,500

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st November, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·889
Temperature of the Air	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·4
Dew Point	67·1
Relative humidity of Air	·642
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)....	89·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE, NE, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, NE
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	259

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smel of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 1.

Boileau, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Aboo.
Thatcher, Captain, Bo, A A Gen for Musketry, on duty from Karachi.
Hardy, Lieut, Bengal, 5th Infty, Hyd Cont, on leave from Bolarum.

NOVEMBER 2.

Eustace, Lieut, Bengal, Staff, on leave, from Deolali
Montgomery, Capt, Bengal R E, on leave, from Deolali.
Gerard, Col, Bengal, C I Horse, on leave, from Poona.
Gordon, Capt, 6th Bengal Cavalry, Staff Officer to H R H Prince Albert Victor, from Lorai.
Tibaldi, Vet-Surgn, Bengal, A V D, on furlough from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER, 2.

Headlam, Lt, Bengal R H A, to rejoin Battery, to Deolali.

Nov 3.

Crooksbank, 2nd Lt, Bengal R E, first appt to Meerut.
Stockley, 2nd Lt, Bengal R E, first appt, to Lucknow.
Hingston, 2nd Lt, Bengal R E, first appt, to Lucknow.
Tunpler, 2nd Lt, Bom, R A, first appt, to Ahmednagar.
Thuillier, 2nd Lt, Bengal R E, first appt, to Umballa
Liddell, 2nd Lt, Belooch, R E, first appt, to Quetta.

Nov 4.

O'Connell, Surgeon, Bo Medical Staff, on leave, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,

Commanding. Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 4th November, 1889.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. & O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.

Cathedral High School, Mondays, 3 to 4 p.m., and Thursdays, 4 to 4-30 p.m.

John Connon School, Wednesdays and Fridays, 4 to 5 p.m.

2. There will be Skeleton Company drill for Officers and N. C. Officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

3. No 893, Vol H W Prescott having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company.

4. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned officers and volunteers:—Sergeant J Murray A Co for 3 months, from this date.

Corporal J A Mc Kinnon, D Co from 26th October to 2nd December 1889, on urgent private affairs.

Vol. P Crasto F Co for two months from this date.

5. There will be drill for "A." Company every Wednesday until further orders, at 6-30 a.m., at the oval. Uniform red, white or Khaki.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

6. There will be a parade at the back of the Marine Lines at 7 a.m. on Tuesday the 5th Inst. uniform swords and Bandolier's.

7. Mr M Ostermayer having joined is posted to A Troop.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, November 4th, 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—Tuesday, 5th, Wednesday, 6th, and Thursday, 7th, at 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal compound. Members of the proficiency class and recruits are particularly requested to attend these drills.

2. The proficiency class will be held at headquarters on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 6-30.

3. On Saturday, the 9th inst., the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed R. M. L. guns. Dress—uniform and helmets without ball, badge or chin-chain.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery, from the 2nd instant:—No. 145 Gunner Paul Kayser.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Second Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters.

Poona, 1st November, 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bo Lt Cavy—Surgn W H Quicke, M S, 20rd Bo I, to the medical charge vice Surgn-Maj G E E Burroughs, I M S, transferred.

Surgn J S T Jones, M S, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgn W H Quicke, M S, in Civil employ or until further orders travelling at his own expense.

5th Bo Lt I—2nd Lieut W Beale, 2nd West Rdg Regt, who was appointed a probationer for the Bo S C to officiate as Wing Officer on probation dated 31st Oct 1889.

12th Bo I—Lieut R P C Schneider, Offg Wing Officer to be Wing Officer.

20th Bo I—Lieut A R H Garden, 2nd Dorset Regt, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bo S C to officiate as Wing Officer on probation dated 31st Oct 1889.

21st Bo I (Marine Battalion)—Surgn-Major G E E Burroughs, I M S, 3rd Bo Cavy, to the medical charge vice Bdge-Surgn E Sexton, M S retired, travelling at the public expense.

The services of Major O M Creagh, VC, Staff Corps having been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, he is appointed offg 2nd in Command of the 29th Bo I (2nd Belooch Battn).

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded under clause 129 I A Cs 1880:—

Capt E R Penrose, SC, (sub pro tem 2nd Asst to the Resident, Meywar) Wing Officer 2nd Battn of the Bo R Regt.

With reference to G O G No 512 of 1889 Surgn-Major A L Browne, MD, Medical Staff, is posted to general duty Sind Dist. travelling at the public expense.

H R H the Comdr-in-Chief is pleased to sanction leave being granted to officers of British and Native Cavy Regts who can be spared from their duties to visit the Cavy Camp of instruction at Muridki, provided the state is put to no expense.

Under instructions read from Horse Guards War Office it is notified that:—

I. Major A M Murray, just promoted to that rank has been posted to the 26th Field Baty.

II.—Major J W Hawkins, just promoted to that rank has been posted to the 42nd Field Baty but will remain in England to join the Staff College.

III.—Lt C A Malony, No 5, Baty, Southern Divai has been appointed to No 1 Mountn Baty.

IV.—Lt Col T H Lloyd, D S O, 1st class, Poona Dist has been promoted to that rank on half pay with effect from 1st Oct 1889.

V.—Major R H S Baker, 4th Field Baty (now on sick leave at Home) has been appointed to M Baty, R H A.

In A O C No 420 of 89 the following modification is made:—

Surgn V E Hunter and Surgn R W Ford are permitted to exchange Troopships, the former will proceed in the Crocodile on 29th March 1890, the latter in the in the Serapis on 9th November 1889.

The undermentioned officers and medical warrant officer have leave of absence.

1st Rl Fus.—Major N Pochin, to England for 6 months on private affairs.

1st West Rdg Regt.—Lt F D Behrend to remain in England in extension from 26th Oct to 19th Dec 1889 on medical certificate.

29th Bo I (2nd Belooch Bn)—Capt A C Yate (S C) from 23rd Sept to 2nd Oct 1889 on private affairs in extension of privilege leave under the leave rules for the S C.

Sub Medl Dept.—Asst Apothy S C Saldanha, in India from 20th June to 4th July 1889 on private affairs under the furlough rules of 1875.

SAILS have recently won a victory over steam. A United States revenue cutter appears to have been fairly beaten by a sailing schooner in a chase of five or six hours. It is not quite certain whether the victory of the schooner was due to her good sailing qualities or to the poor steaming qualities of the cutter. Uncle Sam is in possession of some venerable steam craft that would apparently get along better with a sailing vessel to help.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Nov. 2.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maxium (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and west temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi ...	30·002	+ ·003	+ ·003	W	2	69·3	90·1	59·1	–0·8	15	...	...	...	...
Agra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	29·988	+ ·003	– ·014	WN W	2	67·1	89·5	55·6	–3·1	52	...	...	...	...
Jhansi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad ...	30·015	+ ·052	+ ·030	N W	4	61·6	93·9	52·1	–1·4	15	...	...	...	...
Karachi ...	29·998	+ ·027	+ ·011	N	9	70·9	96·7	62·0	–2·6	18	...	...	...	...
Ajmere ...	30·089	– ·013	+ ·020	Calm	1	58·8	88·2	54·2	×1·5	62	...	...	...	...
Deesa ...	30·029	+ ·016	+ ·037	E N E	5	71·2	93·8	58·9	–1·4	46	...	...	...	...
Rajkot ...	30·015	+ ·021	+ ·036	Calm	4	73·3	90·9	61·9	–1·1	65	...	...	...	...
Neemuch ...	30·046	+ ·026	+ ·023	Calm	...	71·6	88·3	56·3	–1·5	52	...	...	...	...
Indore ...	30·048	+ ·006	+ 0·44	Calm	1	69·2	85·6	53·1	–3·4	45	...	...	...	–0·03
Saugor ...	29·992	– ·027	– ·019	S	1	74·3	87·4	60·6	+1·0	30	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	30·080	+ ·003	+ ·034	S E	...	60·3	83·0	52·4	–4·9	76	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad...	30·060	+ ·004	+ ·020	E	2	61·9	87·3	56·7	–4·5	64	...	...	...	...
Khandva ...	30·042	– ·008	+ ·039	Calm	1	63·3	89·2	53·2	–6·6	52	...	...	...	...
Raipur ...	29·976	– ·026	+ 0·04	WN W	3	68·5	84·9	61·6	–4·1	63	...	...	...	–0·09
Nagpur ...	30·003	– ·021	+ ·023	N	4	70·2	85·2	59·7	–4·9	48	...	...	...	–0·06
Amraoti ...	30·046	+ ·008	+ ·070	E N E	5	72·2	86·6	63·3	–0·7	44	...	...	...	...
Akola ...	30·041	– ·004	+ ·047	Calm	2	64·3	88·0	53·6	–7·6	68	...	...	...	...
Surat ...	30·014	– ·002	+ ·064	WN W	L	70·0	90·1	64·0	–1·7	83	...	...	...	...
Malegaon ...	30·034	– ·006	+ ·036	W	3	71·4	88·9	55·5	–4·7	49	...	...	...	–0·03
Bombay ...	29·932	– ·003	+ ·066	E N E	10	75·9	89·2	71·1	–3·9	80	...	...	...	–0·12
Poona ...	30·059	– ·007	+ ·057	Calm	4	65·2	87·0	56·4	–6·6	72	...	...	...	–0·04
Sholapur ...	30·021	– ·031	+ ·063	W S W	6	73·2	86·2	56·1	–10·0	46	...	...	...	–0·12a
Ratnagiri ...	29·955	– ·010	+ ·063	E	6	84·4	93·4	67·9	–4·2	37	...	...	...	–0·07a
Belgaum ...	29·973	– ·018	+ ·049	E N E	2	72·3	83·3	59·5	–4·8	43	...	...	...	–0·34a
Goa ...	29·972	+ ·002	...	E N E	4	78·0	85·0	77·0	...	95	...	...	...	...
Karwar ...	29·947	– ·008	+ ·046	N E	6	71·0	86·2	69·8	–2·3	79	1	...	...	–0·51a
Mangalore ...	29·949	– ·021	+ ·036	Calm	2	79·5	85·3	76·4	×2·2	87	6	...	...	–0·51b
Calicut ...	29·948	– ·029	+ ·031	N N W	5	79·7	86·3	74·5	...	81	7	...	...	–0·59a
Cochin ...	29·970	– ·020	+ ·056	S W	M	79·4	86·3	73·6	–0·5	89	10	4·16	4·16	×3·20c
Bangalore ...	29·989	+ ·034	+ ·035	N E	2	71·6	81·3	65·9	+1·2	82	6	...	...	–0·50a
Secunderabad .	30·025	– ·019	+ ·035	Calm	3	65·0	84·7	58·9	–7·6	79	...	...	...	–0·38
Masulipatam ...	29·951	– ·028	+ ·042	N	2	77·7	87·1	74·0	–0·3	85	...	...	...	–1·68a
Bellary ...	30·005	– ·010	+ ·081	Calm	2	76·0	88·0	64·4	–5·5	50	...	...	...	–0·29
Cuddapah ...	29·969	– ·029	...	E N E	...	78·8	91·6	71·7	...	74	...	...	...	–0·60
Madras ...	29·947	– ·025	+ ·021	N N E	6	81·3	89·3	79·0	+4·9	79	10	...	0·01	–1·64
Coimbatore ...	29·978	+ ·026	+ ·046	N E	2	75·5	90·2	72·3	+2·1	86	7	...	...	–0·25a
Trichinopoly ...	29·969	– ·027	+ ·064	WN W	4	79·2	91·1	72·8	–0·2	80	3	...	...	–0·47
Negapatam ...	29·940	– ·030	+ ·048	WN W	3	80·3	86·5	77·3	×2·8	87	7	...	...	–1·78d
Colombo ...	29·932	– ·022	+ ·005	N E	6	83·0	86·5	75·5	...	79	7	1·73	1·73	+0·48a

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate, F= Fresh, S= Strong, H= Heavy.

a Fine weather with passing clouds. *b* Thunder and lightning at distance. *c* Sea slight. *d* Sea smooth.

SUMMARY.—A moderate to brisk rise of the barometer is reported from stations in Sind, Central India, Gujarat, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces, but at all other places a moderate fall has taken place. In Berar and the Central Provinces, however, the barometer is unsteady. The distribution of pressure shows that the barometer is now becoming very low in the south of the Peninsula and high in the north, as is usual at this time of year. Pressure, except in southern India, continues to be very nearly uniform and fine clear weather prevails over nearly the whole country. Relatively to the normal average, barometric pressure is high over the greater part of the country, but slightly low in the North-West Provinces and locally at Saugor. Calm is reported from Ajmere, Neemuch, Rajkot, Indore, Akola, Poona, Mangalore, Secunderabad and Bellary. The wind directions appear to be irregular in the extreme south of the Peninsula and locally at Cochin, Sholapur, Surat, Nagpur, Saugor and Jubulpore, and elsewhere they appear to be very nearly normal. The wind velocity of the past 24 hours has been above the average in Sind, the North-Western Provinces, and locally at some few places, such as Nagpur and Amraoti, nearly average at Trichinopoly, Madras, Calicut and Hoshangabad, and less than the average in all other districts. Indicate a moderate tendency to increase at ... and a slight tendency at Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Karwar. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Central India and also locally at Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Cochin, but below it elsewhere. The highest maxima are 97° at Karachi, 94° at Jacobabad and Deesa, 93° at Ratnagiri, 92° at Caddapah, 91° at Trichinopoly and Rajkot, and 90° at Cawnpore, Delhi, Surat and Coimbatore. The night temperature is above the mean for this time of the year at Ajmere, Saugor, Mangalore, Bangalore, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam, and below it in other districts. The deficiency is largest at Secunderabad, Sholapur, Poona, Akola and Khandwa, where it amounts to as much as 7° to 10°. The mean temperature of the day has changed in very small amounts, and the changes nowhere exceed 3½° either way. Humidity appears to be largely increasing at Negapatam, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cochin, and moderately so at Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Bombay, Surat, Akola, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Deesa, Rajkot and Neemuch. Elsewhere it appears to be generally decreasing. Skies are very cloudy on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore, and in the extreme south of the Peninsula, but elsewhere they appear to be clear. Heavy rain, amounting to 4¼" has fallen at Cochin and also nearly 2" at Colombo, but there has been no rain at any other station. In southern India the temperature is high, the baric gradients are gradually ... telegram from Ormara, received yesterday afternoon, reports a strong gale from the north-east blowing on the Mekran Coast and a very high sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Astræa, 1,348 tons, Captain D Nicholas, sailed last Saturday for Karachi in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain G G C Stevenson sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE Pilgrim s s Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Bushire &c, with a general cargo and 125 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,074 tons, Captain R Kendall, arrived in harbour last Saturday morning from Rangoon with a cargo of Timber.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, sailed last Saturday for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE I. G. T. S. Patrick Stewart, Commander W. A. Tindall, will sail to-morrow for Karachee, with 7 European rank and file, Arm. Sergt. Price and wife, 2 hospital assistants, 10 second and third class passengers, 4 drivers, 8 mules, 165,000 silver and copper coins, and 112 tons of telegraph stores.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour last Friday evening from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr B Lindsays, Mr J F Johnstone, Sergt, O'Gready, Mr W S Haig, Captain Thatcher, Mr A Carthedge, Miss Ellin Nayal, Revd, H Qurycus, Mr P Harrison, Mr H Q Hoare, Revd H Jurgens, Mr D B Bajya Daksh, 83 men of the crew of the s s Merkara and 75 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J Robertson, cleared last Saturday for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs M Morison, 2nd Lieut J S Liddell, R E; Mr W Wiseman, Mr S Amer, Mr Hajee Ahmed Essa, mother and one girl, Mr Hajee Esmail Jamall, and wife, Mr Sullimon Jackeira and friend; Mr. Hajee Alli Ayab, one woman and infant, Mr. Barnes, and 73 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
,, Beresford ...	1378	Vickers	B	C Edulj e
,, King Arthur	1947	F. J. Raffin.	C	B and P S N Co.
,, Calder	490	Fairweather	D	B and P S N Co.
,, Clio	1779	Rean.........	F	F Muir & Co
,, Taujore	1404	Raffin	P	H Cassum
,, Labourdonnais..	1274	Siblet	O	M Maritimes & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Arabia (s)	Tice	Karachi, Oct 30.
2	Byculla (s).........	Kendall	Rangoon, Oct 19.
3	Busheer (s)	Simpson	Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Astræa (s)	Nicholas....	Karachi.
	City of Venice (s).	Moffat	Liverpool.
	Wardha (s)	Stevenson ..	Galle.
	Arabia (s)	Tice	Karachi.
3	Akbar (s)	Baldwin.....	Bushire, &c.
	Hindoo (s)..... ..	Baker	Cutch Mandvi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct			
29	Chanda s	Gavin	Moulmein, Oct. 21.
	Maharani	Edge	Rangoon, Oct. 20.
30	Terpsichore sp	.. Warncke....	Cardiff, July 6.
	F. Skolfield bq	.. Nason	New York, April 9.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23.—Steamers Bhundara, Friary, Electrician, and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable) and Barque Pauline.

Oct. 30.—Steamers Kistna, Clan Matheson and Khandalla. Ships Glenlui and Record.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
31	Niobe		Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
30	Nurjahan s	....	Calcutta.
	Roma s	....	Singapore.
31	Booldana s	....	Negapatam.
	Niobe s	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—50 drums turpentine, Elliot Wallace and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—24 cases provisions, and 1 case cards, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s—1 case medicine, F S Madon and Co.
Peninsular s—37 cases cheese &c, E Sassoodin and Co; 2 cases medicine, E Rassooljee; 20 cases cheese, Tyebally Akbarally.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—2 packages sodawater machine, R Muncherjee Patel; 6 cases bacon &c, 4 cases filters, bird-cages, &c, Bolton and Co; 23 casks oilmanstores, &c, S Hiptoola.
Hazara s—2 cases toilet, E Rassooljee.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—50 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 75 cases matches, A H Dawoodbhoy.
Ebro s—1 cask rectified spirit, M Dadabhoy.

FROM CHRISTIANA.

Clio s—300 cases matches, S A S Dawood

FROM ANTWERP.

Yesso s—6 cases eau-de-cologne, C Macdonald and Co;
Atrato s—2 cases eau-de-cologne, C Macdonald and Co;

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—50 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 30 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, M Nanee and Co; 65 bales wool, S Gopaljee; 2,993½ cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—5 cases silk, T Gopaljee.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—6,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 103½ cwts Nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—25 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,980 cwts castorseed, 524 cwts linseed, 220 rapeseed, and 1,980 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 990 cwts castorseed, Beyts Craig and Co; 100 cwts wheat J Fachiri; 1,000½ cwts castorseed, F L Batliboi and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Labourdonnais s,—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s,—4,002 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s,—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—25 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 215 tolas gold coins, Jalla Vijamund; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—4,500 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—29 bales twist, Lally Calchea; 50 bales cotton, D P Marker; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Mg Co Ld; 192 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 42 cwts broken glass, 27 cwts fenneleed, and 13½ cwts raisins, Yue Lun Ching; 190 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 150 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 25 bales twist, B R Mody; 212 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy and Co; 25 bales twist, Ookerda Khetsey S Mills; 100 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno s—20 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Ookerda Khetsey S Mills and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—65 bales twist, Alliance Cotton M Co, Ld; 202 bales twist, The United Merchants Co, Ld; 100 bales twst, John Campbell and Co.

CAMP AND TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES complete Illustrated List on application.—PHILLIPS and Co Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TEA! TEA!! from Indian Tea Supply Co., in ½, 1, 2, and 5 lbs. Tins. Quality guaranteed pure. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—By the Mail, Fresh XMAS CARDS in Original Packets, 25 for as. 4, 50 for as. 8 and 100 for Re 1. All beyond competition at SHROFF BROTHERS., Hornby Row, Bombay.

ILLUMINATION LANTERNS FOR SALE.—A large quantity in Fancy and Plain Colored GLASS. Also Tumblers for Bhutties. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bellasis Road.

MATHERAN.—WANTED Furnished BUNGALOW, Four or Five Rooms, for two months. Address stating terms "P.," care of this office.

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately dispensed from the purest drugs, at very moderate charges.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill, next but one to Protestant Church. Apply DINSHA MANEKJI DAVER, 143, Hornby Road.

A HANDSOME PIANO FOR SALE, by Collard and Collard, quite new, only six months in owner's hand. Price £120. On view at Messrs. CAWASJEE DINSHAW and BROTHERS'.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—A most conveniently situated Hotel. Every home comfort; situation unequalled. Food far above the average.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe at Re. 1-8 and Flowery Orange Pekoe at Re 1-4 per lb. These teas are highly appreciated by all who try them.—DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THE BEE—The One-day BEE TIMEPIECES, will go in any position. Warranted to keep perfect time. Timepiece Rs. 4 with Alarum Rs. 7. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watch-maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TEA KETTLES.—Plain Tilting Electro-plated KETTLES with Spirit Lamp Heaters, Rs. 40 and Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

[illegible] Rs. 5, postage 1 annas.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CLEARANCE SALE at V. Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE—SIX LAP MACHINES, 1 Winding Frame, 5 Warping Mills, and 2 Sizing Machines. Can be seen working at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with Furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanad Road opposite Bombay Club.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

WREATHS and CROSSES of Fresh Flowers, Imperishable Wreaths, and Wreaths of Solid Porcelain, of most exquisite production.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 80, 100, 150, 250 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS on Opal Plates and Silk Handkerchiefs, Cabinet size, Rs. 48 per dozen, Enamelled Photographic Cartes, Rs. 9. Cabinets Rs. 15 per dozen, executed by P. GOMES, Photographer, Kalbadavie Road.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, by 7 a.m. on THURSDAY, 7th November 1889, *should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, up to* 8 *a.m.* 16*th idem, and thereafter to MAHABLESHWUR until further notice.*

G. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 28th Oct. 1889.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which CORRESPONDENCE and PARCELS may be SENT between INDIA (including Burma) and the CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITIONARY FORCE:—

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.

Mode of addressing correspondence.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the Field should be addressed as follows:—

For the force operating from Burma—
A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or Office,
Chin-Lushai Expedition,
Burma Column.

For the force operating from Chittagong—
A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or Office.
Chin-Lushai Expedition,
Lushai Column.

No post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving, or the special appointment which he may hold with the force, and to specify the proper column to which he is attached.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the Field. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Delivery will be made through orderlies.

PARCELS.

Parcels will be delivered through the Transport Department. The Post Office will forward parcels from India to the Base Offices at Gangaw (for the Burma Column) and Demagiri (for the Lushai Column), and its responsibility will cease there.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE OR MONEY ORDERS.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the Field. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the Field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India. Prepayment of postage is optional. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels will be accepted for despatch.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders will be issued on India at Inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money-orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers and book-packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent. From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the prepaid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent.

From one Field Post Office to another will be delivered free, if properly superscribed and franked. Service parcels cannot be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

BASE OFFICES.

The Base Offices at Gangaw and Demagiri will not be Field Post Offices, and all classes of correspondence, registered and insured letters and parcels, Valuepayable articles and money orders, can be exchanged with those offices under the ordinary conditions. [illegible] must be fully prepaid.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post of Office of India.
Simla, the 7th October, 1889.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.

No further change is reported in the value of Bar Silver, yesterday's telegraphic advices, both Reuter and private channels, making the price still 43⅜d. per oz.—a quotation which has not been attained since the end of February 1888, the rate at this time last year having been 43d. per oz. Rupee Securities were also unaltered in each denomination at £68¾ and £70 15-16 respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107. The quotation for Consols and those from Paris are missing. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was ⅛ per cent. higher at 3⅞; that on Indian Bank Paper was unchanged. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4 7-16d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. higher at £53 per ton.

No fresh advices are to hand regarding Wheat, excepting the usual weekly figures giving the total quantity afloat for the United Kingdom, which was yesterday 1,460,000 quarters against 1,420,000 quarters last week. Regarding Oil Seeds also we have no further report by wire, the only news from Mincing Lane being with regard to Coffee, which was dull at a decline of 2s. per cwt. in Mid.-Plantation, and of 1s. in medium Mysore.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet all round last evening the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. Mid.-American remained at 5⅝d., and all other spot quotations come unaltered. American Arrivals were also unchanged for the nearest deliveries, 1-64d. higher for December to February, and 1-32d. higher in the more distant positions. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester market has been quiet; but the old quotations are repeated for all descriptions of staple goods and for Yarn. This afternoon the Liverpool market closed steady, Surats quiet, with spot and arrival prices unchanged. The Sales were 8,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. The Imports were 23,000 bales.

The weekly figures from Liverpool show a material increase in the volume of business passing, the total Sales having been 13,000 bales greater than for the previous six days; while 29,000 bales more were taken by the trade and forwarded, at 142,000 bales. The week's Imports had been 29,000 bales less at 106,000 bales, but the total stock had become heavier, by 23,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday, was 162,000 bales greater than at this time last year, and only 13,000 bales less that the year before. The stock of Surats remained at 135,000 bales. In the total Visible Supply there had been an increase since last Friday of 180,000 bales, and on East Indian Cotton of 1,000 bales; and, as will be seen from the figures which we give below, the total supply now shows an increase of 309,000 bales compared with last year, and a falling off of 416,000 bales against the year before, while in the case of East Indian Cotton, an increase of 119,000 bales, and a decrease of 108,000 bales, respectively, is shown. Spot prices had remained steady, the only change since the previous Friday being an advance of 1-16d. in "Good" Oomra; and American Arrivals, while unaltered in the nearest position, were 1-16d. to 1-32d. higher for more distant deliveries. The price of Mid.-American stood yesterday at 1-16d. above last year's quotation at the same time, and was ½d. higher than that for the year before.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was put down ⅛ cent, say to 10⅜ cents, while February Futures were quoted at 10·09 cents, the rate for January on the previous day having been 9·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 54,000 bales, making the total for the week heavier than in either of the two preceding years; and the total figures from the opening of the new season now show an increase of 367,000 bales compared with last year, and a decrease of 116,000 bales as against the year before. A further decline of 1-16 cent took place to-day in the spot price, which thus stands at 10 5-16 cents: but February Futures, on the other hand, were 7 points higher at 10·16 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 47,000 bales, those for the two preceding years on the corresponding day having been 41,000 bales in each case.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous sea[illegible]

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	312,000	274,000	246,000
" exports to U. K.	178,000	110,000	92,000
" " Continent	148,000	79,000	113,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	1,917,000	1,552,000	2,033,000
" exports to U. K. do.	775,000	493,000	634,000
" " to Continent do.	473,000	318,000	524,000
" Stock in the Ports	493,000	603,000	674,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on 1st instant affords the following comparisons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	1,990,000	1,681,460	2,406,200
" " Surats	261,000	142,170	369,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	445,000	283,270	457,870
" London	20,000	7,000	37,000
American Afloat	300,000	181,000	248,000
East Indian "	17,000	10,000	17,000
	782,000	481,270	759,870
Price of Mid.-Americans	5¾d.	5 11-16d.	5⅝d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16d.	4¼d.	4d.
Difference	1 7-16d.	1 3-16d.	1⅝d

The tone of our local Cotton market has remained steady, and prices have been quoted the same as yesterday all round, but demand, both from exporters and consumers, has been almost absent, and the only transactions which have transpired have consisted of purchases of a few hundred bales each of ready new ginned Julgaum, at Rs. 217½, and new Bengals, at Rs. 181-2 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been more inquiry in this market from shippers to-day, especially for Pessy, the price of which has advanced ½ anna per cwt., say to Rs. 4-9-0 for 91 per cent., and to Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt. for 85 per cent., other descriptions being unchanged. Only a moderate business has been reported, but the market closed firm.

SEEDS have been taken to a small extent, and prices have remained unaltered all round, a steady feeling still prevailing, notwithstanding the general absence of export demand.

The Recepts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,174	bales.
Wheat	10,171	cwt.
Linseed	1,678	"
Rapeseed	911	"
Gingelly	1,228	"
Ground Nuts	889	"
Castor Seed	998	"

FREIGHTS.—The position of this market has not changed appreciably, the scarcity of ready cargo continuing to depress rates; while there is little enquiry for near forward tonnage. The Iran (s) has been fixed to speculators for Antwerp, at 20s. per ton, for December-January loading.

EXCHANGE has been very firm again at an advance of 1-32d. on yesterday's closing rates for Bank and Private Paper, although only a limited business has been passing. Some three months' sight Credits have been placed at 1s. 4 15-16d., and a sale of Bank demand at 1s. 4¾d., for March delivery, has been reported. Forward Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 4 23-32d. for December to January transfer; and forward Credits at 1s. 4 15-16d. We quote ready rates at:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·78½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Beyond a recovery of 1-16 per cent. in the cash price for Fours, now quoted again at 99½, there has been no change in this market to-day, the rate for the next settling day having remained at 99 3-16, but with little doing; and the other Paper being still called 103, nominal.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day, owing to a Parsee holiday, and we repeat our quotations of yesterday evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(NOVEMBER 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Madras-Penang cable interrupted. Section Elephant Point-Penang right.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KENDALL—October 29, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Capt C R Kendall, B I S N Co, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LEE—November 2, at Fort, Bombay, Alfred Edward Lee, of Guernsey, Channel Islands and Lower Edmonton, London, aged 27 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—October 2?, at Jhansi, the wife of Wm Cuthbert Anderson, I M Ry, of a son.
BRYSON—October 27, at Cawnpore, the wife of Alexander C Bryson, of a daughter.
RUSTOMJEE—October 23, at Ballia, N-W-P, the wife of C Rustomjee, CS, of a son.
TAYLER—October 25, at 10, Russell Street, Calcutta, the wife of Reg. Tayler, of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—October 23, at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, the wife of Major Owen Williams, 1st Battalion the Suffolk Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KINGHORN—SEVERIN—October 23, at Rajabarry, Nazira, Assam, by the Rev Charles Dowding, John S Kinghorn, Nahor Habi, to Agnes Eleanor, second daughter of the late Frederic Ferdinand Severin, of Assam and Copenhagen.

DEATHS.

HEARSEY—October 27, at Kuiri, Oudh, Charles Hereward, the infant son of Mr and Mrs Lionel Hearsey, aged 7 months and 12 days.
WHITSEY—October 5, at Erith, England, Stephen Whitsey, late Engineer, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapur.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1889.

IN the House of Commons last July Sir John Gorst said of the now notorious guarantee that "The House must recollect that it was given to the officers of the Bombay Government by their official superiors, whose credit and position it was essential to the Government of India to keep up, and the Secretary of State could not, without throwing the whole Government of Bombay into confusion, repudiate an engagement of that kind." These were the words of the Under-Secretary of State for India, who stated that in his opinion the guarantee had been too wide; but he admitted that it was necessary for good government to uphold it in its integrity. The Viceroy of India has stated that "The faith of the Government of a great Presidency is not lightly pledged, and that pledge once given should be respected in the spirit as well as in the letter. I can conceive nothing more unfortunate than that an impression should be allowed to prevail in the minds of the people of this country that the Government of India, or any portion of it, is prepared to play fast and loose with a solemn engagement, deliberately entered into by any person authorised to represent it, or to speak on its behalf." These were the words in Council of the Governor-General of India, who openly stated his opinion that under the circumstances the promise of indemnity made by the Government of Bombay was "not in the least reprehensible," and that the only objection to it was a "purely technical and legal" difficulty, which involved the interpretation of a statute. Now all those who are interested in the good government of this country have to meet the extraordinary fact that notwithstanding the words which we have just quoted the indemnity has *not* been upheld in its integrity, and it is necessary that they should carefully examine the causes which have apparently occasioned such a breach of faith. Two reasons have been authoritatively put forward as necessitating a partial cancellation of the guarantee. Mr. Hutchins says that "the [illegible] of India is the almost universal concession that the guarantee in respect of place or office was *ultra vires*. The Viceroy throughout his speeches has relied on the necessity of not committing the rights and liberties of her Majesty's subjects to any officials who are tainted with corruption. Let us examine these reasons in order. If the guarantee given by the Bombay Government was only *ultra vires* in respect of place or office, then it is strange that an Act of the Legislature is necessary to legalise the guarantee in respect of suits and prosecutions. The fact is that if the Statute of George III. applies, the guarantee was in the absence of an Indemnity Act *altogether* illegal and *ultra vires*. This is manifest in two ways, first, because the Statute of George III. expressly states that those who come within its grip shall be adjudged guilty, and shall be prosecuted and punished; secondly, because, as Mr. Scoble showed, it was necessary by *ex-post facto* legislation to validate the indemnity in respect of suits and prosecutions. Government therefore reached the point when the question became one of legislating for the express purpose of saving from prosecution those who had become legally liable to prosecution. And it was not a bare liability; the Statute declares that they *shall* be adjudged guilty, &c. Government, however, had no hesitation in legalising that portion of the guarantee in respect of quits and prosecutions, which as shown above was *ultra vires*; and thus the basis of the action taken by Government crumbles to pieces. The technical difficulty, the illegal nature of the guarantee, exists as much in one case as in the other; and as pointed out by Mr. Scoble, "that which may be lawfully done beforehand is not rendered unlawful by being done afterwards: the validity of the indemnity is not impaired by its being granted *ex-post facto*." Both Mr. Scoble and Mr. Hutchins admitted that if an act had been passed *before* the statement of the witnesses had been obtained, no objection could have been taken to the legality of any part of the guarantee, which contained the proper condition that the witnesses should speak the whole truth. It is impossible for the apologists of the Government of India and the Secretary of State to say that it would be wrong to validate that which was technically illegal and *ultra vires*: their own words and action nullify such an argument.

There remains then the argument that Government felt it impossible to legislate for the express purpose of retaining in office, and in the discharge of judicial and administrative functions, persons who by their own admission had shown themselves guilty of deliberate and voluntary corruption. Here again the argument crumbles to pieces owing to the fatal admission that "no doubt the result may be that those dismissed may not be the very worst offenders, but we can not help that." Government can help it. If to prevent Her Majesty's subjects being brought before a single corrupt Magistrate, it is deemed absolutely necessary to "play fast and loose with a solemn engagement," surely it is equally necessary that Government should satisfy themselves that the really corrupt Magistrates are not allowed to exercise their important functions. But it is admitted that the result of the breach of the guarantee is that the very worst offenders are left to work their corrupt wills on the liberties and rights of her Majesty's subjects. And Government decline to free themselves from this inconsistent position, because, it is said, to make any further inquiries would be "a very serious prolongation of what has long ago amounted to a grave and deplorable scandal." It seems to us that there are two parties who may fairly object to such an argument. First, there is that section of the community whose persons and liberties are left to the mercy of "the very worst offenders" among the corrupt officials. They may fairly protest against the incomplete and inconsistent action of the Government. Secondly, there are the incriminated officials, who though presumably not the worst specimens of their class are visited with the disgrace of dismissal. The answer is made that as by their own admissions they are proved to have committed a crime, they cannot complain: it is only out of grace and policy that the others who are not dismissed—some of them possibly worse offenders—are retained in office: those dismissed cannot blame their ill-luck in the lottery of "dismissed or retained," for they have been condemned solely on their own statements. To this answer there are manifest rejoinders. It is a well-known principle of Judicial Procedure in civilised countries that an illegally-induced admission cannot be used as evidence against an alleged criminal. The Indian Criminal Procedure Code has the most stringent provisions on the subject, yet this principle is ostentatiously violated by the action of Government. It is said that the bare payment for favours, even if not within the provision of the statute, clearly renders the payer guilty under the Indian Penal Code, and that thus he is rightly dismissed for such an offence. But the illogical position is overlooked that Government have thus actually convicted without trial for an offence under the Indian Penal Code, men who by the Indemnity Act were expressly exempted from prosecution for the said offence. It is a strange indemnity which says, "We will save you from prosecution for the offence, for you would be certain of an acquittal; but we will dismiss you from office for the offence, for which you cannot be tried." Mr. Scoble's argument is that, because the Commissioners did not think the witnesses spoke the truth in their statement as to payment for favours, it is a concession to grant the indemnity from prosecution to all the witnesses without exception, and therefore Government also ought to be allowed the right of dismissing, without trial or inquiry, persons who admitted having made payments for favours, which admissions the Commissioners did not believe.

The Viceroy is much mistaken in supposing that those who have disapproved of the action taken in this matter have no thought for the standard of public morality in this country, or that they argue that what would be regarded in other countries as a complete disqualification for the tenure of a position of public trust or responsibility, is not so regarded in India, and that public corruption is more tolerable here than in England. We contend that the action taken by the Secretary of State, and forced upon the Government of India, will most assuredly lower the standard of duty. It is admitted that the task is "infinitely hard" to discriminate between the "less venial offenders" and "the victims of extortion." To us, indeed, it seems an impossible task, considering the organised system of extortion that prevailed during many years. The offenders have been deliberately prevented from explaining the circumstances under which the payments were made by them. Notwithstanding these considerations it has been declared necessary to set at nought the sanctity of a plighted, though improvident promise, because Government must vindicate the purity of the administration and fulfil its obligation to provide impartial tribunals. And, forsooth, the purity of [illegible] aged lottery, according to which a few who made a clean breast of their fault—no doubt not the worst—are visited with the disgrace of dismissal, and the obligation of Government to provide impartial tribunals is fulfilled by leaving on the Bench men who are known to be corrupt, and who, when appealed to by Government to come forward and assist in ridding the country of the foul poison which was tainting the whole administration, kept a prudent silence. One evident assumption runs through the arguments—if they can be called arguments—in defence of the course pursued by the Secretary of State; and that is, that the officials who have been dismissed would recoup themselves by fleecing the persons officially brought before them. Have the men chosen for dismissal been accused or even reasonably suspected of having taken bribes? The District Officers, under whom most of these men have served, declare that no suspicion has ever attached to their magisterial or administrative work, whereas it is notorious that some of the officials, who have not been dismissed, bear the very opposite character.

THE editor of the *Calcutta Review* is evidently regarded as fair game for unfair critics. A Bombay contemporary attributing to him the authorship of an article in the current number, entitled "Some Legal and Constitutional Aspects of the Crawford Case by a Barrister" on the ground that it bears a strong resemblance in method and literary style to another article signed by him in the same number on Indian Constitutional Law, takes occasion to say that the writer is an "Amateur Lawyer." A barrister is a man who has studied for the law, and having passed his examinations has been called to the bar. How can he be an "Amateur" Barrister? It would be a misapplication of the epithet to speak of a professional conductor of a newspaper as an "amateur" editor, though it might be a reasonable presumption in conceivable cases that he was a careless or inaccurate editor. But this jibe at Mr. H. A. D. Phillips is of little moment. But it may be as well to point out that there is internal evidence which utterly negatives the inference founded on an imaginary resemblance between the two articles that Mr. Phillips did not write that on the Crawford Case. That article is annotated by the editor who dissents from the writer on certain points of detail. In another part of the *Review* the editor refers to the article by "Barrister", and mentions that it deserves attentive perusal. It is hard upon Mr. Phillips to suggest that he wrote bogus notes professing to dissent from what he had advanced in an article contributed to the *Review* under another designation, and that he then coolly puffed his own article when writing under his own name resuming the events of the quarter. The "Barrister" presentment of the legal and constitutional aspects of the Crawford case is very well worth attention, but neither in style nor in method does it resemble Mr. Phillips' paper on Indian Constitutional Law.

WHEN Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit offered a lakh-and-a-quarter to Government for a women and children hospital with an intimation that he would be pleased if Government could see their way to applying the sum to the endowment and equipment of a Pharmacological Laboratory, the subject of a laboratory was discussed in the press, and the want of such an institution and its utility were pointed out. When, however, Sir Dinshaw's gift was utilised for the hospital the subject dropped. It was revived on an offer having been made by another prominent citizen to place at the disposal of Government the sum of rupees eighty thousand which he would have raised to a lakh for establishing a laboratory on certain terms, the exact nature of which is not known but the acceptance of which was apparently impracticable and the subject again lapsed. At the last University Convocation his Excellency the Governor announced that the Gaekwar had offered to pay for a chair of therapeutics to be founded in connection with the Grant Medical College for three years, since extended to five. The arrangements for the foundation were left to Government and eventually a sum of Rs. 30,000 was handed over to Government for the maintenance of the chair for five years. Certain departmental and other difficulties were, it is understood, raised to the acceptance of such an offer, which did not provide for a permanent endowment of the proposed professorship, and it was apprehended that the Gaekwar's munificent offer might prove abortive. These difficulties have, however, been overcome, and the appointment has been sanctioned by the Viceroy, and the first Gaekwar Professor of Therapeutics or to give it the official designation of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology is Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji, M.D., B. S. Lond., a member of the local medical profession, who came out to India about eighteen months ago, having earned a high degree. He has worked in Vienna, Berlin, and Paris under specialists who enjoy a European reputation for excellence in original scientific research work and who have spoken in appreciative terms of the aptitude for such work displayed by their young disciple. The reputation which he thus acquired Dr. Bahadurji has fully sustained and added to since his arrival in India, and he is now a successful practitioner. He was, it is believed, the originator of the agitation for hospital reform which led to the establishment of the honorary scheme of physicians and surgeons now working in the Grant Medical College. As Professor he will, it may be hoped, turn to account the knowledge which he has acquired.

IN September last a resolution was passed at a general meeting of the Mill-owners' Association to the effect that owing to over-production and consequent accumulation of stock in China, and a large reduction in prices of cotton twist, the work of the several mills should be stopped for eight days in the three months from October to December. About forty-five of the mills agreed to this arrangement, which was duly observed in the first-named month. But during this period a slight revival in the trade was noticeable in China and Japan, and rates advancing, a desire was expressed to set aside the resolution, and a circular signed by the Secretary of the Association was sent round during last week intimating that the signatories to the arrangement might revert to the old usage of stopping their mills for two days in the month and the recognized holidays.

THE returns of the rail-borne traffic of Bombay show an increase commensurate with that of the sea-borne trade to which we referred some days ago. In the import trade all the blocks, with the exception of Bengal, Rajputana, and Central India, show more or less improvement: coal and coke, raw cotton, wheat, food-grains, oil-seeds improved, while dyes, tans, sugar, and opium fell off. In exports raw cotton, metals, grain, and pulse decreased; coal and coke, manufactured cotton, oils, salt, silk, and spices increased. Liquors show a decrease of eleven thousand maunds traceable to diminished transit of Poona and Sholapur beer to Rajputana and Central India, and of ten thousand maunds of wine traceable to the same cause.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Oceana (extra) with Prince Albert Victor on board left Suez for Bombay at 8 o'clock on Friday morning.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, is expected to arrive at Bombay on Thursday evening, the 7th inst.

IT is more than possible that General Richard Strachey may visit this country during the present cold season as Chairman of the East Indian Railway Company, to take stock of the various interests committed to his charge in connection with it.

THE following are the traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway for the week ending Oct. 26:—Merchandise, Rs. 32,116; passengers and other earnings, Rs. 25,150;—total Rs. 57,266. In the corresponding period last year, they were Rs. 11,867; this showing increase this year of Rs. 45,399.

THE Troopship Canning left Calcutta on Friday morning for Rangoon with the King's Own Scottish Borderers on board, and some transport doolie-bearers. She was well laden with Commissariat stores, and is expected to disembark the troops at Rangoon on Sunday, the 3rd proximo. Four hundred men of the King's Own Scottish Borderers are to proceed at once to join the Chin Force, and the rest of the regiment will be quartered in Rangoon. A telegram was received for a monster to be shipped at Calcutta in the Canning, but after enquiry the monster turned out to be a harmless munshi.

THE following Bengal notifications are gazetted:—Mr. N. S. Alexander, Officiating Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, is allowed leave for one month, being relieved by Mr. E. E. Lowis. Mr. J. C. Williamson, Deputy Magistrate, Julpiguri, is allowed furlough for one year. Mr. C. A. W. Fordyce, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, Kissenganj, is transferred to Bhagulpur, to have charge of the Muddehpura sub-division. Mr. W. F. C. Montriou, Deputy Magistrate, Lohardugga, on leave, is transferred to Beerbhoom. Mr. J. T. Babonau, Deputy Magistrate, is granted an extension of leave for one month on sick certificate. Mr. F. W. Badcock, District Judge, is granted an extension of furlough up to the 16th of December. The special leave for six months granted to Mr. C. C. Quinn, Magistrate of Patna, has been commuted to furlough for ten months and fifteen days. Mr. W. H. M. Gun, Officiating District Judge, Noakholly, is allowed leave for two months, being relieved by Mr. C. P. Caspersz.

THE *Indian Witness* asks:—"Should Bengal unite in support of one strong unsectarian vernacular Christian paper? There are numerous petty sheets going to a few paltry hundreds in various missions, when there might be one strong, well-edited paper going weekly to thousand of readers, and exerting a powerful influence for God and righteousness in this corner of the world. The suggestion that these smaller publications be absorbed in one representative paper, 'with a regular editor and an office,' met with no little favour in the last Missionary Conference. Will it end in suggestion?"

THE steamer Duke of Buckingham, on arrival at Colombo, reported the suicide of her commander, Captain Turner, who shot himself with a revolver after leaving Saigon on a voyage to Australia.

HER Excellency Lady Lansdowne, accompanied by Captain Brazier-Creagh, A. D. C., will visit the Khewra Salt Mines on the 6th proximo.

SIR GEORGE HUTT, whose death is announced, was an old Indian soldier. He entered the Bombay Artillery in 1825, and served with distinction in the Sind and Afghan campaigns and during the Mutiny. He retired with the rank of Major-General in 1859, and in 1865 was appointed Secretary of the Chelsea Hospital, which post he held for eleven years. He was only made a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1887.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

STORM AND SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE IN EDINBURGH.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Messrs. Templeton's Carpet Factory in Glasgow suddenly collapsed in a storm which swept over the South of Scotland to-day.

Fifty girls and women were killed or injured, being buried beneath the falling debris.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Nov. 3.

The Prince of Wales's reception here was marked by great popular enthusiasm.

The review of British and Egyptian troops was a brilliant success and pronounced to be the grandest display in the modern annals of Egypt.

His Royal Highness was loudly cheered as he left the parade-ground.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.

The Emperor William arrived here yesterday and was received with much pomp and ceremony.

A grand review of troops was held in the afternoon.

The Emperor highly eulogised the manner in which they had acquitted themselves.

THE CZAREWITCH'S VISIT TO THE SULTAN.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Czarewitch is to visit Constantinople on his return from Athens.

THE VOYAGE OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A P. and O. Co.'s telegram announces the departure from Suez of the steamer Oceana, with H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor on board. The Oceana left Suez at eight o'clock on Friday morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO EGYPT.

CAIRO, Nov. 1.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince George of Wales, arrived here to-day, and was met at the railway station by the Khedive. From the station their Royal Highnesses drove to the residence of Sir Evelyn Baring, and met with a most cordial welcome all along the route, which was crowded with people and profusely decorated.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George dine with the Khedive this evening. The Egyptian Minister, Sir Evelyn Baring, and General Dormer were also present.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.

The Emperor of Germany passed through the Dardanelles this evening.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION,

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Sir Henry James continued his speech on behalf of the *Times* before the Parnell Commission to-day, and contended that the Land League was Fenian in its origin and was supported by the Skirmishing Fund, the avowed object of which was to destroy life and property.

MR. BRADLAUGH.

Mr. Bradlaugh has had a relapse and is worse to-day. He passed a bad night last night with feverish symptoms.

RENEWED STRIKES.

A strike has taken place among the tramway employés at Shields, and all traffic with cars is stopped.

THE CARPET MILL DISASTER.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A frightful calamity took place at Glasgow yesterday during a heavy gale which prevailed. A large unfinished carpet mill in the course of construction collapsed, falling on to and crushing the old building alongside, in which one hundred and forty women were working. Of the sixty buried in the ruins forty were taken out dead, the remainder being all seriously injured.

PRINCE FERDINAND.

SOFIA, Nov. 1.

Prince Ferdinand returned here to-day from his tour.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov 3.

The latest arrangement, which will probably be final, is made :—The Prince will arrive here on the morning of the 19th, staying at Government House till the 23rd. Then he goes to Mysore and returns to Bangalore, then to Madura, where he halts one day, then goes to Travancore for a week's shooting. On his return journey he halts a day at Trichinopoly, arrives at Guindy Park, the suburban residence of the Governor on the 12th December, and embarks for Rangoon by the British India steamer on the 16th. The general public here so far appear to take very little interest in the visit. Only three or four residents are preparing for illuminations. Municipal councillors are preparing an address, for which they have to pay out of their own pockets. This indifference is mainly due, I believe, to the belief that the visit being private, any public manifestation of welcome would not be appropriate. Another cause is want of information as to the Prince's programme while here.

THE SIAMESE MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

The Indian Government steamer Clive leaves Calcutta for Rangoon on Tuesday with the Indian members of the Shan-Siam Boundary Commission, Major Barrow in command and Surgeon Close in medical charge, together with followers and mules.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

On the same day the British India steamer Bhandara also leaves for Chittagong with a large number of transport coolies in charge of Lieutenant Twining of the Scottish Rifles, with elephants and Commissariat stores for the Lushai expedition.

RIFLE MEETING AT MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov 3.

The Mhow District Rifle Meeting comes off at Hima Burdar to-morrow, two miles away from camp, and will last probably a week ; several British as well as Native regiments competing.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 2.

Prizes were distributed to-day at the Bai Bhikaijee Girls' School by Mrs. Alban. All went off excellently well, the recitations, &c., by the girls doing great credit to the teachers. The proceedings were enlivened by Miss Viney, Mrs. Munchershaw Bazonjee, and Mrs. Khan Bahadur Khory giving several solos on the piano. Only a few Parsee gentlemen were present, but among these were Mr. Aderjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur Bezonjee Sorabjee, and and Mr. Kaikobad Cowasjee of Aden.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 3.

As invited by Mrs. N. M. Khory, a large number of Parsee and some European ladies assembled yesterday afternoon at Bai Bhicaiji Girls' School to take part in the prize-distribution ceremony, Mrs. Alban presided and distributed prizes to the successful girls. Mrs. Khory read reports in English and Guzerathi, stating that religious and secular instructions mere given at the school according to standards prevailing in Bombay, and that the ages of girls attending school ranged from ten to five years. She also informed that the lady-superintendent of Alexandra Girls' School, Bombay, had been requested to recommend a Parsee lady-teacher, competent to teach English and music, besides Guzerathi, up to the Seventh Standard. She then thanked Mrs. Alban for evincing great interest in female education, which she encouraged by paying occasional visit to the school.

Mrs. Alban expressed herself highly satisfied with the event, and spoke in encouraging terms to the girls and the ladies present. Miss Mehervaid then addressed the meeting and, on behalf of the ladies present, thanked Mrs. Khory for that creditable movement which was first of its kind at Mhow. Embroidery work executed at the school was highly appreciated. The success of the meeting was enhanced by Miss Viney, Miss Harbour, Mrs. Manchershaw, and Mrs. Khory playing at piano. After partaking of refreshment the ladies and children left the school amid cheers for its founder.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 1.

The services of Mr. H. Godwin Austin are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Mr. H. S. Barnes officiates as Political Agent, first class.

Dr. W. H. Solf is appointed Acting Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta during the absence of Dr. H. E. G. Gerlich.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand. Major J. H. Nevill is posted as Political Officer with Sirdar Mohamed Ayub Khan.

The services of Mr. A. B. Patterson are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Cummins is to be Commandant of the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Captain and Brevet-Major L. E. B. Booth is appointed Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of Major-General Sir T. D. Baker, commanding the Rawalpindi District.

Lieutenant A. R. H. Garden is posted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

The following are granted furlough :—Captain A. C. MacDonnel, for four months ; leave on private affairs to Lieutenant-Colonel L. R. H. D. Campbell, for a year ; Lieutenant H. B. Borradaile, for a year ; Lieutenant H. J. Jones, for a year ; Lieutenant R. L. Tottenham, for a year ; Lieutenant A. B. H. Drew, for 73 days ; and Captain F. Warden for 350 days.

The following are permitted to retire :—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Nicholls ; Mr. J. C. Vertannes, Superintending Engineer ; and Mr. J. W. Fordham, Examiner of Accounts.

The services of Mr. W. S Haig, employed in the Accounts Branch Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, are re-transferred to the Engineering establishment. Mr. A. Grant officiates as Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, *vice* Colonel C. T. Moberley, on privilege leave.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Britannia, with the outward English mails of the 25th October, left here for Aden at 11 a.m. to-day.

ADEN, Nov. 2.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste, left this evening, for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8½ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 7-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	86¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	68¾
4½ per cent. „	70 15-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	43⅞d. per oz.

LEVRPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	67,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ „ Import of Cotton	106,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	8,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	445,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	135,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London.	20,000	„

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The Committee have decided to hold an Industrial Arts Exhibition in March next during the week H. R. H. Albert Prince Victor is in Bombay, who, it is to hoped, will be able to attend the conversazione at the School of Art. We believe Messrs. Ganz and Co. have arranged to illuminate the Exhibition with the most modern improvements in electric lighting. The exhibition of pictures, sculpture, and photography will be opened on February 10th at the Secretariat. We have been asked to mention that pictures painted in Burmah, the Persian Gulf and at Aden, will be eligible for competition for prizes.

THE SANITATION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I did not propose to intervene in the annually recurring autumn discussion which is now proceeding on the Bombay drainage, but Mr. Gostling, in his letter which you publish to-day, alludes to a rumour that the Bombay sewerage scheme is a failure, and that because the levels of the sewers are all wrong, especially in the Queen's Road—a rumour so sensational that I fully agree with him it should be officially denied, if it can be, as early as possible.

I would ask you, therefore, to do me the favour to allow it to be known through your columns that I am happily able to endorse the opinion which he expresses and to state that the rumour is altogether baseless and untrue.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES W. SMITH, M. Inst., C. E.,

Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

SIR ALFRED LYALL has, it is undestood, succeeded General Strachey as Chairman of the Public Works Committee in the India Council.

COLONEL PEMBERTON and Surgeon-General Thompson, having both been granted extensions of service, it is believed that Sir Benjamin Simpson may be similarly favoured.

THE blundering of those officers responsible for the expenditure of public moneys, remarks the *Civil and Military Gazette*, finds another instance in the case of Captain Montague, of the 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, who was selected to take charge of coolies raised at Rawalpindi for the Chin-Lushai Expedition, and was sent from Jhansi to Rawalpindi only to find on arrival there that the coolies were at Calcutta, to which place he had to follow them up.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR will arrive in Bombay on Saturday. It was at first intended that the "Oceana" should arrive in harbour at 12 o'clock, and that the Prince should leave for Poona by the Raichore mail ; but as it was seen that the heat at that hour would be almost unbearable, a message has been despatched to Suez asking the Commander of the "Oceana" to endeavour to arrive at about 8 o'clock. If this is done a special train will convey his Royal Highness and party to Poona, leaving the Victoria Terminus at 11 a.m. As soon as the "Oceana" is signalled from the light-house three guns will be fired from the saluting battery at an interval of ten seconds each. On his Royal Highness reaching the shore a royal salute of 31 guns will be fired from the saluting battery, and a guard-of-honour of British infantry will be drawn up at the Bunder head, the roads being lined with the troops in garrison and the Volunteers. His Royal Highness will be received at the Bunder by his Excellency the Governor, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Staff, and local officials. An address of welcome will be presented to his Royal Highness by the Municipal Corporation, to which it is expected he will reply, after which he will drive to Government House, and, after a brief sojourn will leave the Victoria Terminus at 11 a.m. for Kirkee, accompanied by his Excellency Lord Reay and H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. It is expected that a guard-of-honour of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform.

On his arrival at Kirkee a royal salute will be fired and a guard-of-honour of British Infantry with band and colours will be there to receive him. His Royal Highness, accompanied by his Excellency, will drive to Gunneshkhind from the railway station, and the unusually large number of troops in Poona at present will be utilized to line the roads along the route taken by the Royal party. He will spend three days at Gunneshkhind as the guest of the Governor. A review of all the troops in Poona will be held in his presence, and it is expected that a ball will be given and a fete held at the Empress Botanical Gardens in honour of his visit.

His Royal Highness will go direct to Madras from the Bombay Presidency, and will stay for three days at Government House. He will then go on to Bangalore, Mysore, Madura, and Travancore *via* Quilon, spending some time in shooting in the magnificent jungles in the vicinity of almost every one of these places. The Rajah of Mysore had determined to give the Prince a right Royal welcome, and it is stated that over a lakh and a half of rupees will be spent by him in illuminations and decorations on the occasion of his visit. On his return journey he will halt at Trichinopoly for four hours, and will then go on to Guindy, and stay there for three or four days before leaving for Rangoon. Madras is determined to do the Prince honour. The decorations, &c., are of an exceptional character and his Excellency the Governor's annual reception and state ball will probably take place during the visit of Prince Albert Victor to Madras, in the third week in November. The ball to his Royal Highness, which the Madras Club proposed to give during his stay at Guindy Park in December, has had to be abandoned, as no spare day was available for it. Madras society will, however, probably be entertained by the Governor at a ball at Guindy Park to meet his Royal Highness on his return from Travancore.

The following movements are ordered in view of augmenting the garrison of Madras on the occasion of the Prince's visit :—Band and colours of the 1st Duke of Cornwall's L. I., and a detachment of 1 Native Officer and 25 sabres (with horses 4th (P. W. O.) Light Cavalry from Bellary to Madras by rail. A detachment of two companies 17th Regiment M. I., under a British Officer from Trichinopoly to St. Thomas' Mount by rail. Detachment 3rd Regiment P. L. I., now at St. Thomas' Mount, from St. Thomas' Mount to Madras by route march. The troops are to return to their original stations on completion of their duty at Madras and St. Thomas' Mount respectively. The admirable Band of the 1st Duke of Cornwall's L. I. from Bellary will remain at Madras from the middle of November to the time of the [illegible] but the Madras Cavalry and Infantry detachments from Bellary and Trichinopoly will be kept at Madras and St. Thomas' Mount respectively, as long as their services may be required. The detachment, 3rd P. L. I., will return to St. Thomas' Mount on the departure thence of the detachment 17th Regiment M. I. for Trichinopoly.

His Royal Highness will leave Madras for Rangoon on the 9th December in the s. s. Kistna which the B. I. S. N. Co. have placed at his disposal. From Rangoon he will proceed up the river to Prome and Mandalay. He will return to Rangoon about the 1st of January, and will proceed in the s. s. Kistna to Calcutta. The programme there will, of course, be on a large scale, and in view of this the Viceroy is increasing his personal staff.

His Royal Highness will return to Bombay in February when there will be a fete in the Victoria Gardens and a Flower or Horse Show.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE PARADE.

THE Bombay Volunteers were out on parade on Saturday afternoon again, when as on the previous Saturday, there was a large turn out of men. The new march-past was practised, and each company alse, under its own officers, went through some company drill. Assembling on the Maidan, opposite the Esplanade Police Courts, the regiment had some drill under the Adjutant, and then the order was given by Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley for a march-past in column, which was most creditably executed. This was followed by the march-past in quarter column. At the conclusion of the drill the Lieutenant-Colonel addressed a few words to the men, impressing upon them the necessity of turning out to a man on the arrival of H. R H. Prince Albert Victor on Saturday next.

The following officers were on parade :—Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable L. H. Bayley, Major Brown, Captain Leathem (Adjutant), Captain Place, Captain Baird, Captain Lund, Captain Nicholson, Captain Willis, Lieutenant F. W. English, Lieutenant Jones, Lieutenant Cornforth, Second Lieutenant Rowland, and Second Lieutenant Wilkinson.

The following was the field state :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	1	1	3	...	23	30
B „	1	1	...	...	4	...	11	17
C „	...	1	...	...	2	...	13	16
D „	...	1	1	1	4	...	25	32
E „	...	1	1	...	1	...	14	17
F „	...	...	1	...	3	...	10	14
G Cadets	...	...	1	...	4	4	24	33
H Cadets	...	...	...	...	4	...	41	45
I Cadets	...	...	1	...	5	...	34	40
K Cadets	...	...	...	...	3	...	16	19
L Cadets	...	...	...	...	4	12	48	64
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	7
Staff & Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	26
Total	2	6	6	4	38	16	288	360

MILITARY NEWS.

A batch of 100 mules for the Chin-Lushai Expedition were to leave Peshawur Cantonment by special train last Wednesday for Calcutta.

THE Sikkim Field Force treasure-chest has been abolished, and an ordinary treasure-chest such as allowed at Cherat in the hot weather, has been opened at Padong.

CAPTAIN E. A. GRUBBE, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, has been appointed to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Dinapore, from the 1st instant, there being no other qualified officer available, *vice* Captain R. M. Kelly, R.A., resigned.

IT having been brought to notice that no account is taken of sickness amongst officers when treated by Civil Surgeons, an order has been issued that all such cases are to be reported, and an officer in charge of a station hospital is to be furnished with a medical certificate whenever an officer is placed on, or taken off, the sick list.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a pony allowance at Rs. 12 per mensem to hospital assistants on active service in the field, as distinct from foreign service. This does not refer to hospital assistants serving with native cavalry regiments, who are already provided for. The allowance will only be given for *bona-fide* active service in the field.

SWITCHBACKING AND RINKING.

LONG has been the cry as to the dearth of amusements in Bombay ; but this season it would seem as if we were going to have something of such a novel character that the public will have no cause to grumble or cry out any longer for something new. A skating rink, and a switchback railway are being erected inand about the most suitable and central part of the city, alike for Natives and Europeans, and are being proceeded with apace. Both are to be ready for opening next Saturday, the day of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor's arrival in Bombay, the promoters being determined not to miss the opportunity of catching the crowds who will be on holiday bent that day. The skating rink, as has been already mentioned in these columns, occupies the site upon which stood the old Alfred Theatre, and the rapidity with which it has been run up, has been rather astonishing. And it is not a flimsy-looking structure either. Indeed, it is exceedingly well planned. Doors are numerous, while the ventilation in the roof is rather cleverly arranged. Rinking was once a favourite amusement in Europe. About fifteen years ago it became quite a craze, and "rinks" sprang up everywhere. There were few watering-places which had not its "rink." But, like all other crazes, it had its day. The public grew tired of it, for the simple reason there was too much of it, and the rinks became converted into music halls and minor theatres, or were pulled down altogether. However, a long time has elapsed since the days of "Rinkomania" that the public might even welcome a revival. In India, at any rate, where there is no winter and where there is no chance of King Frost setting up an opposition shop, rinking ought to be hailed with delight. In other large cities, where the amusement has been offered to the public, it has been largely taken advantage of, and no doubt will meet with success in Bombay also.

The switchback railway is more of a novelty than the skating rink. It is less than five years since a clever mathematician discovered how, on a succession of curves of different heights a carriage might drive itself without any motive power, and erected a line in Philadelphia which proved successful as an amusement. As a result, many others sprang up in America, and soon the craze found its way across the Atlantic to Europe. Everywhere the switchback was put up it became a success, and proved a capital speculation for the promoters. The American tobogganing slide was considered good fun at some of the recent European industrial exhibitions, but the pleasurable excitement of the switchback railway was found to be more enjoyable than tobogganing, and it was likewise safer. Switchbacking may be described very briefly. The passengers take their seats on the car, and when all is ready a lever is raised, and the car shoots down an incline at a speed which gives it sufficient impetus to send it up the next. Over another curve it goes until it reaches the top of the second hill ; and then comes the most exciting part—the "big dive," as it has sometimes been called. Down a steep incline, at a rate which has been estimated at about a hundred miles an hour, the car rushes ; unless the hat is held in the hand, or pressed firmly over the brows, the passenger usually finds, when he has completed his journey, and has had time to recover his breath, that it is lying on the track some-way behind him. The switch back is very good fun, as will be found next Saturday, when it is thrown open after the Prince's departure for Poona. The switchback, as it now is in its incomplete state, is rather a curious-looking erection, but it will be found, when finished, to be rather a pretty structure. A refreshment bar is to be erected beside the switchback, and a band will frequently be in attendance.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S cotton circular dated Hongkong October 9th says :—

A better feeling has prevailed in our market for Bombay Yarn since the issue of our last report. The expectations of a bumper crop of new Chinese Cotton [illegible] which have done considerable damage to the crop ; which, combined with an unusually large demand for Japan, have produced an advance of about $2 per picul in the price of Chinese Cotton. The supply of native staple having fallen off, prices of Indian Cotton have improved here by 50 cents to one dollar per picul. This rise in the price of the raw material, and some purchases made for Japan by foreigners, have infused more life in the Yarn market, and the Chinese dealers have been encouraged to operate more freely than before. A good business has been done in Nos 6s., 8s., and 10s., showing a rise in prices of about 50 cents to a dollar and half per bale. More has been done in No. 20s. than for some time past, but the improvement in its price is only confined to a few chops. The market for No. 20s. which was dragging on for a long time, has somewhat revived during the past fortnight by some purchases of suitable spinnings for Japan by foreigners, and greater inquiry by the Chinese owing to the advance in the price of the raw material. The present low rates for desirable chops have also induced some speculative purchases by the dealers. Common and unsuitable spinnings still continue to be unsaleable and neglected. Prices of some good and suitable spinnings show an improvement of 50 cents to one dollar per bale. No. 16s. shows no animation, as the demand is slack, both here and in the interior. The dealers have been making some purchases of suitable threads under country orders at previous rates. Owing to the high prices and insufficient supplies of desirable spinnings of No. 10s., the dealer's attention has been directed to No. 12s., but only a limited business has been done, without leading to any appreciable improvement in prices. Under the influence of continued favourable advices from the interior, and the advance in the price of Cotton, an active demand has prevailed all throughout the fortnight for Nos. 6s., 8s., and 10s. and a large business has been done showing an improvement of 50 cents to a Dollar and half per bale in prices. The market is now bare of stocks of the, former two counts, and very little is left unsold of No. 10s. The above great rise in prices will be noticed in No. 10s only. A few sales of No. 14s., 18s., 22s and 24s. have been reported at rather cheap rates. A good business is being done at somewhat improved prices in the lower counts at the Coast Ports, Nos. 16s and 20s. attracting less attention. During the fortnight, arrivals 11,997 bales, sales 11,130 bales ; shipment to Coast Ports 942 bales ; and unsold stock 24,387 bales. Direct shipment for Japan, 3,476 bales, and Shanghai 2,459 bales. A moderate business in Nos. 16s. and 20s. has been done in Shanghai at previous low rates. A large business has been done in Japan chiefly in No. 20s., and prices of goods and suitable spinnings have advanced 50 cents to a Dollar per bale.

MR. W. C. BENNETT, of the North-West Provinces, is likely to officiate for Sir Edward Buck when he takes leave in spring.

IT is said that Colonel Mallock's successor as head of the Telegraph Department will be a Colonel of the Royal Engineers from England.

PEARY CHARAN SIRCAR, a resident of Bansberiah, a village close to Hughli, has been charged with murdering his step-mother. The report in a Calcutta paper says :—"The accused is a person of some education and means, and has served the Government in various capacities, both in the police and railway service. He was also a schoolmaster in an Anglo-vernacular school for some time. His father died only eight or ten days before this tragic occurrence, and he was still wearing the usual mourning apparel, and eating the customary frugal fare enjoined by the Hindu *shastras*. The cause of the murder was some altercation about pecuniary matters. The accused asked for some money and jewels from his step-mother which had been given to her by his father during his life-time. The step-mother refused to part with them, and thus enraged her step-son. On the second day of the Durga Pujahs, after the poor old woman had provided the accused with the necessary food for breakfast at about 10 in the morninig, she went out in the open enclosure within the house to bow down before the *tulsi* tree, and say her morning prayers by counting wooden beads. While she was so engaged the accused came from behind and violently struck her with a sharp-edged shovel on the right side of the face, knocking her down. Two more blows killed her. The accused has set up the plea of insanity, which the Civil Surgeon says is feigned. The case comes on for further investigation on the 7th instant, when the prisoner will probably be committed to the next sessions, which begin about the middle of this month."

ALLEGED DEFAMATORY "PARTHIAN SHOTS."

BEFORE the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday last, Mr. Philip Vincent de Souza, employed in the Government Telegraph Department, and a member of the Portuguese library called the Instituto-Luso-Indiano, laid a charge of defamation against Frank Saldanha and Engelbert Toscano, signallers in the Government Telegraph Department, in respect of certain printed handbills and pamphlets, which were freely distributed in Bombay, directing people to go to the shop of Messrs. J. Brothers, chemists, druggists, and general merchants of Kalbadevi Road. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, with Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the complainant ; and Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the defendants. The information of the complainant has already been published by us.

Mr. Hemming applied for an adjournment on the ground that the brief in the case, which had been given to Mr. P. M. Mehta on the 10th ultimo, was returned late on Friday evening ; and he found it lying on his desk that morning. Mr. Mehta had gone to Kattiawar, and Mr. Hemming has had no time either to engage another counsel or to read the brief. The defamation was laid against "Philander," who issued the pamphlet, and a good deal of close enquiry would be necessary. Mr. Hemming, therefore, asked Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown to consent to an adjournment, which, however, they had refused to do.

The Magistrate said the case had been pending for a long time.

Mr. Brown said he was strongly opposed to an adjournment, as the other side have had ample time to proceed.

Mr. Hemming said he did not mean to speak of his own firm being unprepared to proceed ; but that, unfortunately, the brief was returned at the last moment.

Mr. Brown remarked that they should have given the brief to counsel who could stay in Bombay, and not to those who would constantly be rushing away out of it. The matter could not be allowed to hang over any longer.

Mr. Hemming said he had an engagement elsewhere, and could not wait. He offered to pay the costs of the day, and remarked that Mr. Brown might some day, under similar circumstances, have to ask for a similar indulgence.

Mr. Brown, however, did not agree to an adjournment, and the case proceeded.

Mr. Brown, in his opening statement to the Court, said the case would develop itself into three stages :—1. Whether the document was defamatory ; 2, whether the accused were responsible for its publication ; and 3, whether they were entitled to the benefit of any of the exceptions mentioned in the section of the Penal Code under which they were charged ? There could not be the slighest doubt that the document was a libel, the tendency of which was to hold up the prosecutor to public ridicule, and to damage his reputation. It would be only fair, in dealing with the matter, to look at all the circumstances of the case. Contrary to the general rule, the name of the printer and publisher had been suppressed, which in itself was an offence against the law. Why was it done ? Clearly because the persons concerned in the publication knew that they would be made responsible for the consequences of their act. Then again, the name of the writer was not given. The publication was intended as a lampoon defaming the complainant and others who were concerned with him in the concert, out of which it arose. It was clearly of a defamatory character, and as the passages relied upon were referred to in the prosecutor's information, the learned advocate did not wish to take up the Court's time. The whole style of the publication should be taken into consideration to guide the Court to a right conclusion in the matter. The spite of the writer clearly manifested itself in the paragraph where he said :—"The performance was got up with an amount of secrecy worthy of a great *coup-d'etat*, fraught with manifold, widespread, and important results. If the worthy Instituto committee intended to revolutionize our society by working and labouring in the dark, it has failed and most signally failed. For it was a case of *mons parturiens* over again with the equally ridiculous result that it brought forth a P. V. as the director and manager of the whole concern, his knowledge of music and æstheticism being surely inferior to that of the many musical members who were left out in the cold and very ungraciously ignored." To impute unworthy and dishonourable motives to the complainant could never bring the case within the exceptions mentioned in the [illegible] that the complainant's action in the matter was due to an unworthy motive ; and yet he said it was a mean, dishonourable motive :—"The committee did not think so, and P. V. was not above enjoying a bit of spite and without understanding a single note of the *gummot*, he allowed himself, and he was allowed to engross the direction of the music and without any regard to the power and the modulation, the range and the timbre of his voice, he appeared in parts which were surely not meant for him. It was not an usual case of vanity and unconsciousness of incompetency. It was more. It was a set-off though—a mean one—for having been rightly left out of a select concert last year, and we regret that the Instituto committee should have been so unwise as to become the tools—though the unconscious ones—in the hands of anybody." Under "local hits," the writer called the complainant and his party "a dirty lot," and charged the complainant with what was positivaly a criminal offence, which would render him and his party liable to punishment :—"And one need not be surprised at the outrageous impudence of the attempt. The 'dirtier lot,' surely comprehended the party which he is hand and glove with, and which has contributed to the asperion of many a fair reputation, and which has introduced discord, dissension, and bitter partisanship among us. And still we are asked not to be surprised. Well had he the need of doing so. For we are fairly shocked at the evil bird that fouls its own nest. To our mind, if the 'hits' are not utter nonsense, silly and meaningless, they can have no other interpretation than the one given them by the natural good sense of all disinterested parties." Under "behind the scenes," the libel furnished possibly the more serious aspect of the case. What was imputed was a matter which would cause the greatest pain to any body who was present at the entertainment ; and no respectable person would have anything to do with any matter which the complainant was concerned in getting up :—"Life is indeed a stage and the performance behind the scenes, as it was more *au naturel*, was infinitely more entertaining. As a public recital of the details may bring a hornet's nest about our infant ears, we forbear giving them and refer all curious readers to P. V. and his *medical conyrere* who were the heroes—not the heroines, and there were two—of the occasion. The learned advocate then showed how he would connect the defendants with the publication of the libel. It would be made perfectly clear that Saldanha was the person who placed the pamphlets for sale at the shop of J. Brothers ; and the learned advocate read certain letters which had passed between Saldanha and the manager of the firm. He then called evidence.

Caitan Pascol Fernandes, a cook in the service of a Goanese, living in Burrows Lane, Bombay, remembered the first accused giving him some pamphlets to sell. He said to witness "sell these." Witness did not know what they were. He was to sell them at two annas per copy.

Mr. Brown : Were you told not to mention the name of the person who gave them to you ?

The Magistrate said he could not allow such a direct question to be put.

Mr. Brown : It is not possible to suggest anything to the witness. It would need a surgical operation to do so ! (A laugh.) Witness, continuing, said he sold the pamphlets from 6 a. m. to mid-day. He sold five copies to Christians. Witness was asked the name of the person who gave him the copies, but he could not mention it, because he did not know it. He handed the money for the five copies to the first accused. Witness was taken by the complainant to the first accused, whom he pointed out as the person who gave him the pamphlets. The first accused admitted having given them to the witness. The complainant caught witness as he was standing in the Kalbadevi Road selling the pamphlets. He could not recognise the pamphlet ; it was of the size of that produced in Court. Another man was present when complainant took him to the first accused. It was about two months ago.

At this stage, the case was adjourned until 12 o'clock on the 11th inst.

A RESOLUTION which the Government of India have issued on the Public Works Accounts Committee's report is to the effect that although the Government are not prepared to lay down any fixed limit for the currency of new returns ordered, it is desirable that every authority to whom a return is submitted should periodically, as may be found convenient, institute an examination into the necessity for each return, and stop any that can be dispensed with. The Committee had recommended that every new return called for should be given a currency of a specified number of years, so that at the end of that period the question of the necessity for its continuance should come up.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE following extracts are taken from papers published the day after the last mail left London :—

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TENANTS' LEAGUE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Lord Justices and Privy Council in Ireland issued last night a proclamation suppressing the National League in Tipperary and the parishes of Kilshane, Cordangen, and Carroge, in the barony of Clanwilliam, County Tipperary, thus comprising Mr. Smith Barry's estate and the town of Tipperary, the place of the proposed meeting mentioned in Mr. Parnell's letter for founding the Tenants' League. The proclamation was adopted at Thursday's meeting of the Privy Council and is issued by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar (Commander of the Forces), Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor Chatterton, as Lords Justices, and is signed by the Duke of Leinster and Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton.

IRISH IMPORT OF ARMS RESTRICTED.

The Lords Justices in council have also issued a proclamation restricting the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland. None shall be imported except at Dublin, Belfast, Corck, Limerick, Londonderry, Wackford, Galway, Sligo, Dundalk, Greenore, Newry, Wecford, Larne, Carrickfergus, and not consigned to any person in a proclaimed district unless a person licensed to sell or to have and carry the arms and ammunition, subject to the provisions and penalties of the Peace Preservation Acts and the Crimes Act.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (9-30 p.m.)

The gala dinner, as arranged, took place at 6 o'clock this evening in the White Room of the Royal Castle. About 140 guests sat down. The Emperor of Russia sat between the Emperor William and the Empress, with the Chancellor opposite them.

In drinking to the health of the Czar, the Emperor William, said :

I drink to the health of my guest and venerated friend, His Majesty the Emperor of Russia. I drink to the friendship that for more than 100 years has united our houses, and that I am resolved to cultivate as a treasure inherited from my father.

The Emperor Alexander replied in French. He thanked the Emperor William II. for his friendly sentiments, and drank to the health of their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress. He then drank to Prince Bismarck. The Chancellor stood up, drained his glass, and made a deep bow.

The Emperor William then drank to the health of Count Schouvaloff, who rose, emptied his glass and bowed like the German Chancellor.

During the dinner the bands of the Hussars and the Allexander Regiment played selections. The Czar wore the uniform of the Regiment of Prussian Uhlans.

On Sunday there will be a fete in honour of the Czar at the Alexander Barracks. A number of members of the Berlin Magistracy are invited.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The *Fremdenblatt* considers that the Czar's visit will tend to dissipate the misrepresentations circulated on the subject of the Tripple Alliance. The Russian Press is mistaken if it supposes the alliance between Germany and Austria can be shaken by the Czar's visit. It is indissoluble.

The *Presse* considers that the best thing the Czar can do to maintain peace is to keep on good terms with the Triple Alliance.

The *Neue Freie Presse* says that if the relations between Germany and Russia become more friendly in consequence of the visit, so much the better ; if not the solidity of the Triple Alliance is a guarantee against all attempts to disturb the peace.

The *Richsanzeiger* points out that the German people have received their distinguished guest with the respect due to the Sovereign of a mighty Empire that has long been at peace with Prussia and Germany, and says the entire nation joins the Sovereigns in trusting that the Imperial visit will contribute to the prosperity of Germany and Russia alike.

The *Diritto* and *Osservatore Romano* attach small importance to the meeting of the Emperors. The *Opinione* considers that the interview betokens improved International relations, but does not wish its importance to be either exaggerated or minimised.

LUDWIGSLUST, Oct. 11.

The Emperor Alexander will arrive here on Sunday to pay a visit to the grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklemburg-Schwerin. The Grand Duchess is the daughter of the Grand Duke Michael Nicolaiewich of Russia, uncle of the Czar.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The *Standard* remarks that the thoughts of Alex- [illegible] him a cheerful or [illegible] guest at Berlin. He is doing what he deems to be his duty as a Sovereign with dignity and gravity ; [illegible] probabilities are that whenever he leaves Berlin nothing will be changed in a situation whose leading outlines have long been familiar to the discerning.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AND THE CLERGY.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 11.

A meeting of Catholic priests was held to-day. The clergy consider themselves insulted by the language recently used by the Emperor, when, replying to a deputation of Catholic priests, he advised them to be more tolerant. Protests have been made in many dioceses and also in an address, in which M. Tisza, the Prime Minister, who is a Protestant, is reproached with having given the Emperor false information.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BARCELONA.

MADRID, Oct. 11.

A great fire broke out to-day in a drug store at Barcelona. A number of jars containing other inflammable spirits exploded. The damage done is estimated at several million francs. Three persons were injured.

DYNAMITE SHELLS.

At the grounds of Mr. George Brogden, near Aberdare, extensive experiments have just been made to test the practicability of firing dynamite shells from ordinary cannons. The gun used was a 6in. rifle-barrelled breechloading one, and the shells were 22lb. weight, the actual charge of dynamite being 10lb. The target was strongly constructed of steel ship-armoured plates about five inches in thickness, with a substantial backing of stout oak. The shell completely demolished the structure, tearing everything away. Several other shells were fired with equal success.

A FRENCH EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

It is said that the idea of a Russian Exhibition at West Kensington has been dropped, and that we are to have a French Exhibition, to open in the spring of next year. A Committee of French merchants in London, and English merchants trading with France, has been organised to obtain and select exhibits of such a character as will best illustrate French arts and manufactures. Mr. Spuller, the French Minister of Commerce, has promised to lend his aid and support.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

It is stated that Parliament will probably reassemble on Thursday, February 6th.

AN IRISH STEAMER ASHORE.

The Duldalx and Newry Company's steamer Earl of Erne ran ashore yesterday near Greenore, and it is feared that she will become a total wreck.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE GLADSTONIAN POLICY.

The secretary of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., writing by the right hon. gentleman's directions to an Islington Unionist, says :—"Sir,—It is perfectly true that in 1885 Mr. Chamberlain was at variance with Lord Hartington, as indeed he was with many other Liberals, in reference to what was called the 'Unauthorised Programme.' At that time Mr. Chamberlain was pressing for Liberal reforms which have since been adopted by the Liberal party generally, but which at that time received very little support either from Mr. Gladstone or from any one else. In answering your question, Mr. Chamberlain would urge the desirability of bringing your opponents to discuss the merits of the question instead of attempting to divert the issue by personal attacks. The real points to be determined are : What is the present policy of the Gladstonian party, and is it a wise and just one ? If you pursue these inquiries you will find that the Gladstonians are following their leader blindly, and that they have not the least idea where he is taking them. They cannot say how the representation of Ireland at Westminster is to be maintained, nor what is to be the treatment of Ulster, nor how the land question is to be dealt with, nor in what way the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament is to be preserved. Yet these are all questions of principle, and on their determination depends entirely the wisdom of any Irish policy. It is contrary to the first principles of Liberalism for men to yield their judgment in this abject way, and to promote the success of party in absolute ignorance of the policy to which that success is to lead.

PROFESSORS WANTED FOR CHINA.

The London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* hears that the Chinese Government is at the present time on the look-out, in London for several capable men in various branches to go out to Pekin as professors on tolerably good salaries. During the past year or eighteen months, about a dozen gentlemen had been sent out from this country in that capacity to the various arsenals, where schools for the training of young Chinese are established, but several more are wanted, especially one for mining, and one for international law.

EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY.

The execution by electricity of the man William Kemmler has not yet been definitely decided upon.

The County Judge at Auburn, New York State, on Wednesday decided that the law regarding execution by electricity was Constitutional, but the counsel of the condemned man will nevertheless appeal to a higher Court for a decision in the matter.

THE STRANDING OF AN AMERICAN LINER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

The Inman Line steamer City of New York, which stranded in Gedney's Channel, near Sandy Hook, on Wednesday evening, is still aground. An unsuccessful attempt was made to move her by means of tugs, and the vessel is now discharging some of her cargo into lighterr.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The Spaniards captured by the Moors near Alhucemas, demand 70,000 pesetas indemnity.

The Sultan of Morocco postponed his voyage just as he was on the point of starting.

A Commission has been appointed to consider the question of renewing the treaties of commerce in Spain that expire in 1892.

The King of Roumania will leave Bucharest for Bacau to-day to inspect the military manœuvres. He will remain till the 18th inst.

The Swedish Government has refused to accept a proposal by the Riksdag to prohibit the manufacture of margarine, but has decided to bring in a bill regulating its manufacture and sale.

The German miners concerned in the disturbances that occurred in May last, when a pitman named Gruetzner was killed, were tried yesterday. Four of them were sentenced respectively to fifteen months', eighteen months', two years', and three years' imprisonment.

PRINCE FERDINAND'S VOYAGE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 11.

The sudden and clandestine departure of Prince Ferdinand gives rise to much comment here. The *Novosti* considers that if Prince Ferdinand takes any steps towards obtaining recognition, Germany will have only one way of maintaining her part as guardian of the peace of Europe, and that is by using her powerful international influence to maintain the integrity of the Treaty of Berlin; the treaty does not admit of such recognition, nor will Russia under any circumstances give her consent to it.

MUNICH, Oct. 11.

Prince Ferdinand continues to maintain the strictest incognito. He spent yesterday afternoon with his mother and her relations at the Castle of Nymphenberg. This morning he received a visit from the Duke and Duchess of Genoa. This afternoon he dorve out.

During his stay of two hours in Vienna Prince Ferdinand visited the shop of the Court jeweller in the Khoblmarkt and gave orders for several pieces of jewellery. This was sufficient in the eyes of many persons to substantiate the rumours of his journey being connected with a matrimonia project.

The *Daily Telegraph* considers that the position which Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria now occupies will not only bear comparison apparently with that of more regulary installed European potentates, but is in some respects preferable to theirs. It would almost seem that his peculiar tenure of his throne, instead of increasing the political difficulties usually attendant on the departure of a sovereign from his kingdom, has actually diminished them. Yet one cannot help wondering that he can so confidently vacate a throne into which he stepped so "promiscuously" himself: and the fact that he can do so with so little fuss or ceremony may excite the envy of more important and longer established rulers.

THE CRISIS IN SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Oct. 11.

The imminent prospect of a Ministerial crisis forms a general topic of discussion, together with the probability, which is hourly becoming greater, of M. Pashitch being called upon to form a Cabinet. It is openly asserted and widely believed that M. Ristitch has threatened to resign office and surrender his authority to King Milan, from whom he received it. As nobody is particularly anxious to have the ex-King back, it is probable that under these circumstances a scapegoat will be made of General Gruitch, the Premier. As a matter of fact, General Gruitch has no decided political views, and fills the post of President of the Radical Ministry merely by accident or rather by the command of King Milan. Though his unfailing courtesy and conciliatory attitude would make his retirement in one sense regrettable, it is evident that the country needs a stronger man to control its destinies, and one more thoroughly devoted to the Radical cause. It is, therefore, quite possible that the Premier may resign before the Skuptschina meets next Monday.

THE ZALINSKI PNEUMATIC GUN.

The final official trial of the Zalinski pneumatic dynamite [illegible] the United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius was reported by the *Central News* to be a great success. The trial was made near Philadelphia, the requirements being that each of the three guns should fire within ten minutes five shells, each containing 200lb. of explosive gelatine, a distance of one mile. According to further details telegraphed by the *Daily News* correspondent, the Vesuvius was laid with her head pointing up the course of the measured mile, at the end of which a buoy was placed. After the few preliminaries necessary to test the condition of the air valves, the first 200lb. shell was started. There was a sharp report and whiz, and the next moment, away off in the distance, high in the air, could be seen a black speck rushing forward with tremendous speed. A few seconds more, and the projectile had struck water, landing 320 yards beyond the distance required by the contract. In quick succession followed long-range shots from the other two guns, the projectiles landing respectively 350 and 100 yard's beyond the mile limit. The flight of the projectile was faultless. With the conclusion of the long-range firing there remained the test for rapidity. The contract demanded one shot every two minutes, or 15 shots every 30 minutes. It had been reported by persons adverse to the dynamite gun that the whole 30 projectiles carried in the magazine could not be discharged in one hour, even if 15 shots were fired in 30 minutes. It was claimed that the reserviors could not supply the air-demand with sufficient promptness. The owners of the gun, to prove the fallacy of this assertion, resolved to use a lower initial velocity than that allowed by the contract—namely, 750 pounds air-pressure in lieu of 1,000 pounds as allowed—and thus show that at the end of the 15th shot a sufficient amount of air would remain to fire the remaining 15 shots. Three reservoirs were accordingly charged to 2,000 pounds pressure respectively, and all being in readiness the first series of 15 shots was fired. The port-gun opened fire, and five shots were fired from this piece before the centre gun commenced work. Then in order, followed five shots from the centre gun, and, lastly, five from the starboard gun. There was a slight difference in the time as taken by various persons on board, the total time varying from 15 minutes 59 seconds to 16 minutes 11 seconds. It was thus demonstrated that the Vesuvius can fire 30 shells, all she can carry, without stopping to fill the air reservoirs. This is double the capacity demanded by the contract, and the rapidity nearly twice as great as required. Thirty 10in. shells would carry 6,000 pounds of explosive gelatine. The ability thus to throw 6,000 pounds of highly explosive matter to a distance of a mile in less than a quarter-of-an-hour will be a great advantage in warfare. The full calibre-shell will contain 500 pounds of explosive, and by increasing the firing pressure to 1,000 pounds to the square inch, at least 20 of these shells, carrying altogether 10,000 pounds of explosive, may be thrown a distance of a mile in half-an-hour.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd Nov. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	7	43	12	9
Teheran	3	7	6	0	56
Suez	3	2	48	2	17

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 1st Nov. 1889.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	1	...	2
„ Kurrachee ...	...	14	...	1
„ Madras......	...	12	...	7

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 2.

10 p.m. ... ... 76·8

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

6 a.m. ... ... 72·6
10 a.m. ... ... 78·4
2 p.m. ... ... 83·6
4 p.m. ... ... 88·6

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(Concluded from Saturday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

IV.

21. The preceding observations have reference to the Commission's proposals in connection with the Covenanted and Statutory Services; we now proceed to consider its recommendations in connection with the proposed Provincial Service. As stated in the 11th paragraph of this Despatch, the Commission proposes to constitute the field of employment of this Provincial Service partly out of appointments which are at present reserved to the Covenanted Civil Service, and partly out of the existing Uncovenanted appointments. We have already expressed our approval of this proposal, so far as it affects the Covenanted Service. With respect to the Uncovenanted appointments it is proposed (Report, paragraphs 75 and 81) to unite the higher of these appointments with the appointments transferred from the Covenanted Service, and having thus created a new Provincial Service, the lower appointments at present filled by Uncovenanted officers will be formed into a "Subordinate Civil Service." The precise point, at which the dividing line should be drawn, may vary slightly in different Provinces, and will therefore be fixed by local Governments with the sanction of the Government of India. But it is anticipated that, as a general rule, it will be found to conform to existing well-known administrative arrangements. As regards *personnel*, it is proposed (Report, paragraph 82) that the Provincial Service should be manned partly by promotion from the "Subordinate Civil Service," and partly by recruitment from all natural born subjects of Her Majesty, who fulfil certain conditions, regarding residence in the Province, and possess other qualifications (Report, paragraphs 82 and 84) to be prescribed by the Government. It is recommended that persons so recruited shall be subject to a period of probation or training during which time their appointment will be provisional only, unless in exceptional cases the Government decides otherwise. Finally, it is proposed (Report, paragraph 85) that the grades of pay in the Provincial Service shall be determined on independent grounds, and shall not necessarily bear any fixed proportion to those of the Imperial Service.

22. To this scheme, as a whole, we give our support. Subject to a modification which we shall presently state, we specially approve the recommendations that each Provincial Service shall be recruited from residents in the Province; that the length of residence, subject to the stated minimum of three years, shall be prescribed under rule by us with reference to local and other circumstances; that first appointments shall be on probation; that the rates or grades of pay shall be fixed at definite amounts, so as not to be open to the objections which now attend the operation of the two-thirds rule, and to effect a substantial economy in the public expenditure.

The modification to which we have referred in connection with the Provincial recruitment is that, not only all natural-born subject of Her Majesty, but also the subjects of Native Princes in alliance with Her Majesty, shall be eligible for admission to the Public Service in British India, provided they be qualified in other respects. With reference to the remarks of the Commission in paragraph 59 of the Report, we are further of opinion that the subjects of such Native States should be eligible for the open competition in London for the Imperial Service. On many grounds we consider it to be desirable that our Service should not be closed to the well-disposed inhabitants of Native States, but that they be encouraged to look to our Government for an honourable career and lucrative employment conditional on approved and loyal service.

23. But, while thus accepting the scheme for the Provincial Service as a whole, we consider that the recommendations of the Commission require to be supplemented by further provisions on some points of detail, more especially with regard to the method to be adopted in filling the higher appointments to be transferred from the Covenanted Service, and the plan to be followed in recruiting for the junior posts. With respect, to the former, we are strongly of opinion that promotion within the Provincial Service to the higher offices (*i.e.*, District Magistrates and Sessions Judges) to be transferred from the Covenanted Service should be altogether special, and that the Service rules should contain a distinct provision that such promotion is not to be expected and will not be made as a matter of ordinary course, but that in every case selection will be made of the fittest and most capable men without regard to their individual standing in the Provincial Service. We feel very strongly that it will be impossible to treat these higher appointments as seniority appointment in a Service which will necessarily be mainly recruited with reference to the qualifications [illegible] of the Report the principle is laid down, that, "inasmuch as the posts of chief administrative officers of districts and judges involve very responsible duties, the principle of selection should be more completely adopted in regard to these appointments." This principle, which we understand to be applicable to the Imperial as well as to the Provincial Service, is good so far as it goes; but it needs to be emphasised. It must, therefore, be made quite clear that admission to the Provincial Service does not of itself, and part from special proved fitness, carry with it any claim to promotion to the higher appointments referred to, and that for these appointments selection, not limited to any grade of the Provincial Service, is essential. It may also be necessary from time to time to attach such special conditions to those appointments as experience may show to be necessary, with a view to give effect to the Commission's intention that natives of India shall enjoy the full advantage of the measures now proposed.

24. The next point to be considered in this connexion is the plan to be followed in recruiting for the Provincial Service generally. Promotion for conspicuous merit from the Subordinate Service is one way of filling Provincial appointments, but, for the present pupose, "recruitment" is to be understood in the sense of first admission to Government employment. One this very important matter the Commission says (Report, paragraph 82) that no uniform system applicable to all Provinces can at present be adopted and it recommends that recruitment should be made separately by the Local Governments to meet their own special requirements, but in all cases under rules to be sanctioned by the Government of India, and that whatever system of recruitment be adopted—whether nomination, limited competition or open competition—the rules should be so framed as, on the one hand, to secure for the Service the best natives obtainable in the Province, and on the other hand, to admit of all claims to admission to the Service being fully considered. We view with entire approval these important recommendations; and, if we do not hear from your Lordship to the contrary, we propose to take early measures in communication with Local Governments to frame rules of recruitment for the different Provinces.

25. We do not consider it necessary in this connection to enter upon a discussion of the subject of open competition in India. The question has a very different aspect in this country, from that which it bears in England. In obedience to its instructions, the Commission has reported very fully on the subject, but such support as it may be held to give to open competition as a means of recruitment for the Provincial Service is very hesitating and qualified. Its own leaving appears to be a system of limited competition among candidates previously selected on grounds of general fitness. There are indications in the papers submitted with this Despatch that none of the Local Governments is likely to adopt open competition to any extent, and for our own part we do not consider that it would be a suitable method of recruitment under present circumstances in India. But without anticipating the recommendations of Local Governments in regard to this or any other possible methods of recruitment, it shall be our care that the rules to be framed, while making due provision for indispensable educational attainments, shall be such as are adopted on the one hand to obtain for each Province thoroughly efficient candidates, and on the other hand, to secure the due representation in the Public Service of the different classes of the community. It is quite clear, however, that in any system that may be adopted, educational qualifications must be insisted on; and from this point of view we fully approve of the proposal, made by the commission in paragraph 90 of the Report, that a Board of Examiners should be appointed in each of the larger Provinces, which shall perform duties similar to those entrusted to Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners in England.

V.

26. Subsidiary to the main proposals for filling up the Provincial Service, the Commission makes two recommendations, which, with a slight qualification in the case of one, we approve. One recommendation is that no barrister, advocate, or pleader should be appointed to the Provincial Service, unless he can speak the Provincial vernacular, and has been at least three years actually practising his profession. This recommendation we accept with the qualification that the barrister or advocate shall have practiced his profession for three years in India. The other recommendation, which we accept without qualification, is that the Government should reserve the power (similar to that conferred by 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 54, in regard to the Covenanted Service) of making in special cases and under prescribed conditions direct appointments of natives of India to the higher grades of the Provincial Service. We are willing to agree to the Commission's stipulation that such appointments, when made to judicial offices, should be restricted to barristers, advocates, or pleaders of an Indian High or Chief Court of not less than ten years' standing and acquainted with the provincial vernacular.

27. The Commission (paragraph 83 of its Report) recommends that in the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay the number of Judges selected from the Judicial branch of the Provincial Service, or from advocates or pleaders of the High Courts, should be increased; and that a similar course should be pursued in regard to the High Court at Madras, in the event of the strength of that Court being increased to six Judges. The High Courts of Judicature in India are established under 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 104; and section 2 of that statute provides that not less than one-third of the Judges of such courts, including the Chief Justice, shall be barristers (of not less than five years' standing), and not less than one-third shall be members of the Covenanted Civil Service. We agree that within the limits set by the statute the number of Native Judges may be properly increased on a suitable opportunity. This would give three Native Judges to the Calcutta, and two each to the Bombay and Madras Courts. The adoption of the recommendation of the Commission in this respect does not necessitate any alteration of the statute.

We may add that in our despatch No. 16, dated 17th May 1887, we anticipated the Commission's recommendation (paragraph 83 of the Report) that advocates of a High Court should be eligible for appointment to the Judicial Bench; and that your Lordship, replying on the 21st July 1887, promised that, if an amendment of the statute should hereafter be deemed desirable, our recommendations will be taken into consideration.

28. In connection with the Provincial Service, only five of the Commission's recommendations now remain to be considered. The first of these is that the orders of 1879 forbidding the appointment without previous sanction of persons other than natives of India to offices carrying salaries of Rs. 200 a month or upwards in certain departments of the public service should be cancelled (paragraph 84 of the Report). The second is that the pay and conditions of leave and pensions of gentlemen appointed to high office by Her Majesty or by the Secretary of State under 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 54, should be the same, whether the gentleman appointed be a member of the Imperial or Provincial Service, or hold no appointment in the service of Government (Report, paragraph 85.) The third is that retrospect effect should not be given to alterations in Pension Rules against the will of persons injuriously affected thereby (Report paragraph 85). The fourth is that, before dismissal for misconduct, a member of the Provincial Service should be entitled to demand an inquiry into his conduct under whatever law may be at the time in force relating to inquiries into the behaviour of public servants. (Report, paragraph 88.) The last is that officers of the Imperial and Provincial Services, if declared ineligible for promotion, should be liable to be compulsorily retired on reduced pensions. (Report, paragraph 89.)

29. Taking these proposals in inverse order, we wish to point out, in regard to the last, that the proposal here made was put forward by the Government of India in its Financial Despatch No. 39, dated the 17th January 1873; and that the Secretary of State in his letter No. 133 of the 27th March following, declined to sanction any general arrangement by which pensions not authorised by existing rules could be granted without reference to him. The Secretary of State, however, added that he would be prepared to consider any proposal which the Government of India might make for the grant of a special pension in a case of the nature referred to. On consideration, we think it inexpedient to prescribe any formal rule on the point, or to recommend to your Lordship any relaxation of the procedure thus laid down in 1873 by the Duke of Argyll.

30. With reference to the fourth recommendation above, we would observe that at present no officer of Government charged with misconduct has a right to demand a court of inquiry. It is true that laws do exist which enable the Government to hold a court of inquiry into the conduct of an incriminated officer, but the institution of an inquiry under these laws is the prerogative of the Crown, not the privilege of the officer concerned. We consider it undesirable and unnecessary to alter this procedure; but we have no objection to provide by rule that no member of the Provincial Service shall be dismissed otherwise than on the result of a judicial or formal departmental inquiry. Such a rule would practically coincide with the existing custom and with standing orders.

31. To the third recommendation we are opposed. We consider it inexpedient that the Government should, by any such stipulation with its servants, preclude itself from taking steps which, under cir- [illegible] urgent necessity or by public interest. Such changes as those contemplated by the Commission's proposal are rarely undertaken, and never except under pressure of public necessity, or with the object of benefiting a service as a whole; and it may safely be said that all alterations hitherto made have been such that an officer, except in the contemplation of immediate retirement, would seldom hesitate to range himself under the new conditions of service in preference to the old. When the last change was made in September 1887, this excepted case was provided for by giving an option to all persons retiring within six months, and it was safe to assume that officers who mean to stay even a few years in the service, would prefer the new to the old conditions.

32. To the second recommendation, which we understand chiefly refers to High Court Judgeships, we have no objection to offer, so far as the question concerns pay. But we consider it undesirable to re-open the questions of leave and pension allowances, which we think were satisfactorily settled by the Secretary of State's despatch No. 18, dated 27th May 1886. We concur in the reasons therein given for regulating the leave and pension allowances of natives of India with reference to Indian rather than to English considerations.

33. The last recommendation to which we have to refer raises obvious considerations of some little difficulty, but it is in keeping with the general principles on which the Commission's Report is framed, and which we have in the main accepted. The high preliminary qualifications in Oriental languages prescribed as a condition of eligibility to the Provincial Service, the requirement of recent residence of at least three years in the province, the periodical publication of the rules framed with the previous sanction of the Government of India, and generally the considerations indicated in paragraph 84 of the Commission's Report, appear to us to be sufficient safeguards, and to fully meet the objections which naturally present themselves to the withdrawal of the orders of 1879. We therefore concur with the Commission in recommending that European British subjects resident in the provinces be eligible in common with others for Indian admission to the Provincial Service under the ordinary rules, but that, when it is considered necessary to recruit persons of that class for the Provincial Service otherwise than under the prescribed local rules, the recruitment shall be effected through the Secretary of State.

34. We conclude our remarks on the Commission's proposals regarding the Provincial Service by saying that it seems unnecessary to make any such provision as that recommended in the 75th paragraph of the Report for placing the members of the Imperial and Provincial Services on a footing of social equality. When members of the Provincial Service hold offices mentioned in the Warrant of Precedence, they will, in accordance with it, rank with members of the Imperial Service holding similar offices. This, we understand, is practically what the Commission desired; and further than this it seems undesirable to go.

VI.

35. We have now placed your Lordship in possession of our views on all the proposals made by the Public Service Commission in connection with the two great services through which the judicial and executive administration of the country is carried on. There remain the various special departments, in respect to which the Commission has made suggestions. As a general rule, it may be said that the Commission has recommended the application to the special departments of the principles, so far as they may be practicable, which it has applied to the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services. To this general rule no exception can be taken. No doubt a good deal will depend on the application of the rule; but this is an aspect of the question which we do not propose to consider until we have learned what your Lordship's conclusions are on the Commission's recommendations regarding the Covenanted, the Statutory and the Uncovenanted Services, and on the observations which we have now made upon that portion of the Report. We may indeed find it necessary to modify in certain respects the definite suggestions which the Commission makes in regard to some, at all events, of the special departments. But these are questions of detail which need not now be further pursued. We will only add that, taken as a whole, the Commission's suggestions in regard to the special departments seem to us to be as strongly marked by moderation and good judgment as the more far-reaching recommendations which we have now considered.

We enclose a minute by His Excellency the Viceroy.

We have the honour to be, &c.

DUFFERIN, F S ROBERTS, G CHESNEY, A R SCOBLE, C U AITCHISON, C A ELLIOTT, J WESTLAND.

EASTERN WOMEN.

UNDER this brief but comprehensive title Mr. Horace Victor writes a very racy and original article in the current *Fortnightly Review*, the main object of which is to show that a great deal is to be said after all in favour of that system of harem seclusion, which to Western ideas is synonymous with barbarism, or, at all events, a very low stage of social development. The following are the opening pages of Mr. Victor's lucubration:—

The prevalent idea amongst us concerning Eastern women is that they are a most unhappy set of creatures, who live in prisons, and only exist for the pleasure of those dreadful tyrants, their masters and husbands. European women visiting these harems or zenanas, as they are variously called in different parts of the East, all tell the same tale. They visit them by special appointment, gaze on these secluded females with a sort of dazed wonder, exchange a few phrases with them by means of an interpreter, and then think they know all about them. They cannot conceive that a life so different to that which they themselves are accustomed to lead—and which they are always in the habit of associating with the idea of happiness—can be anything but irksome. They judge these women by themselves, and assume that their ideas on all subject must be similar. Thus, if they were prevented from revealing their countenances to every passing stranger; if they were prohibited from flirting—or at least from speaking—with male acquaintances; if they were not allowed to appear at balls or theatres with the minimum amount of dress that is absolutely required by decency—they would consider themselves fearfully ill-used and tyrannised over. Were such opportunites of displaying their charms and reaping the admiration which is so dear to their souls denied them, life would become intolerable. And because with Eastern women such prohibitions are customary, they at once assume that they must be miserable, and pity them accordingly.

As a plain matter of fact, this is not so. Covering her face when abroad is to an Eastern lady neither irksome nor a mark of subjection. There is no law compelling her to do so; it is a custom which is consecrated by tradition and the social etiquette peculiar to Eastern civilisation; and, moreover, it is a custom which she approves of thoroughly. By breaking this custom she would put herself out of the pale of good society; she would fall from the ranks of "well-behaved women," as the Arabs express it. In a like manner, in Europe there is no law compelling women to wear hats or gloves, or shoes and stockings, when out in public. Yet every woman with any pretensions to be a lady always does, and this without any idea of her being a slave. Any young lady running about the streets of London with bare feet and pretty ankles exposed to the gaze of mankind indiscriminately would find herself no whit less harshly dealt with by her world than the Eastern woman without her face covered would be by hers. Her reputation would be attacked, and she would lose caste—even if she escaped being summarily committed to a lunatic asylum. It is a curious fact that in Eastern etiquette much more importance is attached to covering the face than the feet. An Eastern lady squatting on a sofa will enshroud her features carefully from the passing stranger, but will allow her feet to remain bare to his gaze without the slightest uneasiness. For, as they say, the foot in all women is the same; but the face is different, and in it the special identity of the person is revealed; and it is this special identity of any particular woman which it is the aim of the Eastern social system to conceal from the public view.

In other words, this covering of faces is a matter of social etiquette, and one which is as much due to the initiative and desire of the women themselves as of the men. By means of it an Eastern lady enjoys privileges which her Western sister never dreams of, even if she would appreciate them. She sees every one and every thing and is not herself seen! This enables her to go about everywhere and with absolute freedom, without in any way destroying her sense of modesty or exposing her to the impertinent gaze and coarse remarks of bystanders. In Constantinople, in Damascus, in Egypt and Morocco, in Persia, and in the towns on the banks of the Euphrates, I have seen hundreds of ladies strolling about the bazaars, either singly or in company, attended by a few slaves, engaged in all the pleasurable sensations of shopping, without anybody knowing who they were, except that they were ladies, and as such to be scrupulously respected. For at the slightest word or sign of insult these armed slaves would turn and rend the offender, without incurring the slightest danger, either from the people around or from justice itself. For the man who interferes with the arrangements of the harem is without the pale of [illegible] that these harems are nothing better than prisons, therefore, is an idea devoid of the slightest foundation in fact. The ladies in them are free to do as they list, provided they do not expose themselves. And this dread of exposure is inculcated in them as a matter of good breeding; not by the law of the land, but by the law of womanly purity, as they understand it. To them the woman who wilfully sacrifices this sense of decorous seclusion does so for the purpose of attracting the admiration of men other than her husband, and at once falls to the level of her who actually sacrifices her honour. She who desires anything wrong is pretty sure to do it, is their simple mode of reasoning. A Rotten Row, for example, in which is offered daily a feast of beauty—sprightly, languishing, and altogether charming—to every lazy lounger who thinks it is just worth his while to present himself at it, would to them appear a monstrosity. I must be understood to refer in this paper simply to the Mussulman population for amongst the various Christian and other sects the harem system does not obtain to any degree worth mentioning.

I was once showing some photographs of friends of mine to a Moorish lady. She did not try to conceal her astonishment at the fact that "well behaved women," as I had repeatedly to assure her they were, could be so bold as to have their pictures taken in this way to be exhibited to every chance acquaintance. But when we reached one taken in full evening dress she seemly simply stupefied.

"Wallah," she exclaimed, "you are laughing at me. This is impossible! No modest woman could allow any strangers to see even a picture of herself with her bosom thus exposed. This must be some work of imagination, not the portrait of a real living woman."

But I assured her that she was mistaken. I explained to her the mysteries of a ball-room.

"Then," she explained in high excitement, "May Allah curse her and her house and her off spring to all eternity! Shame on her!"

Now this lady was no old and haggard maiden, such as even amongst ourselves is sometimes found to frown upon the gaily-dressed damsels around her, and to reprove, in the bitterness of her envy and loneliness their mad and merry frolics. She was a young woman of eighteen years of age, herself a perfect type of the far-famed Moorish beauty, a wife for the last five years, and a mother of three children. The tone of her voice left no doubt on my mind as to the honesty and genuine character of her disapprobation.

In other words, she regarded her Western sisters, who never cease pitying her condition, and are always busy forming themselves into societies for the relief of herself and her fellow-prisoners and slaves, with just the same amount of contempt and aversion as they themselves are accustomed to regard the brazen *figurante* who nightly displays the charms of her limbs and person for the delectation of miscellaneous audiences reeking with the fumes of tobacco and whiskey.

To obtain anything like a truthful insight into the lives and feelings of Eastern women, it is not merely necessary to pay them visits of ceremony and to talk to them through the medium of an interpreter. It is indispensible, in the first place, to speak their own language, and that with a fluency and accuracy of accent that will cease reminding them of the fact that they are in contact with an infidel stranger. Further it is imperative to rid oneself of the preposterous idea that our own social system is the only one compatible with a state of civilisation, or even intrinsically better than theirs, although it may be more suitable to our temperaments, and to the modes of life and thought which have been transmitted to us through long generations. We must descend from the position we have always been in the habit of arrogating to ourselves as superior beings, else we shall never be able to see things from their point of view. For these people are as civilised as ourselves; indeed, their code of social etiquette is a far more stringent one than ours. Their civilisation is of a different stamp, it is true: but let us not therefore fall into the narrow-minded conceits of the Chinaman, who believes all people outside his own celestial Empire to be barbarians. These women are as proud of themselves and their institutions as we are of ours. And least of all are those missionaries, from whom we are accustomed to hear most about them, qualified to understand or form any reliable opinion concerning them. For they come to them previously saturated with the prejudices of their own religion and their own people. They start prepared before hand to look upon the state of things amongst them as sinful and incompatible with the demands of civilised human nature: and they are continually on the watch to prevent their armour of prejudice being pierced. Their business is to fight against—not to study, Eastern customs. They go into harems, not to learn and to think, but simply to convert. And this they never succeed in doing in countries where the Mussulman power is dominant.

DULEEP SINGH.

DEPOSED, Indian Princes, writes the *Daily News*, are not always to be congratulated on the character of their advocates with the British public. There have been more ugly stories than one to show that their intercession is sometimes undertaken less for love than for money. There is no room for suspicion in regard to the latest advocate for the latest Indian Prince at issue with the Government of the Queen. In a book just published by Allen and Co.—"Sir John Login and Duleep Singh"—Lady Login, widow of the distinguished Indian official, Sir John Login, has undertaken to report the Maharajah Duleep Singh and his cause aright to public opinion. Sir John, at first Dr. Login, was appointed by the Indian Government to the custody of the little Maharajah, on the termination of the second Sikh war. The boy eventually came to this country; he was educated in the English way; he embraced the Christian faith; he became an English squire, and settled down on his own estate at Elveden, on an allowance from the English Government of 25,000*l.* a year.

A TEMPTING SUM INDEED.

To all who are not Princes this might seem a sufficiently tempting sum in settlement of all claims to any or all of the thrones of the world. It seemed so for awhile to the Maharajah. He was a happy English gentleman; he had a fine house; he asked his friends down for the shooting; he was a frequent guest at Buckingham Palace and at Marlborough House, where he outblazed everybody in diamonds, as became a man who, for one precious moment of his infancy, had been the owner of the Koh-i-noor. Then came a dark cloud. The Maharajah got into debt, he asked the British Government for more money, and began to inquire into the possible yield of the revenues of which he had been deprived. Finally, after many abortive efforts at a compromise on both sides, he shook the dust of the country off his feet, and became a suppliant for justice against the British at foreign Courts. The Court of Russia has known him in this part, and the whole world has had many an opportunity of listening to his recitals of his wrongs. The squire went back to his original character of a Sikh chief; issued addresses to the Sikh people; reverted or perverted to the faith of his fathers; and, generally speaking, declared himself the enemy of British rule.

NO DEFINITE PRINCIPLE.

He is on this odyssey of rebellion now, though we do not know precisely among what people, or at what Court, and he seems to have no more definite principle of action than such as may consist in regarding our enemies as his friends. Lady Login, his generous advocate, perfers to regard him as the amiable little boy who was brought up under her care, and while she expressly disclaims all sympathy with his treasons, she avows her firm conviction that he has not been treated as he had a right to expect. He has been, so to speak, driven into sedition—harmless enough in its results—by official coldness, even more than by official injustice. He has not been "managed" well; and, as a woman, Lady Login is naturally sensitive on behalf of a victim of that kind of mistake. Colonel Malleson, who writes an introduction to the volume, seems to share her sympathies and her views.

HIS YOUTH.

Little Duleep, a son of old Runjeet Singh, the Lion of Lahore, was proclaimed in 1843, when he was but five years old. He mounted the throne amid the smoke of battle; and when our victory at Sobraon had put an end to the first Sikh War, he came, like a good little boy, to make his submission to Sir Henry Hardinge. There was still the show of independence; the tiny Maharajah was free to do as he pleased, so at long as it happened to please the British Resident the same time. There is a pretty story of his "tucking his little hands behind him" rather than lay them on certain Sirdars, not to his liking, who had come before him for the ceremony of investiture. His mother had taught him to use his little hands in that way. She hated the British, and this antipathy cost her her position at Court. She was removed as an evil counsellor, when her little boy was but nine years old. A general rising throughout the Punjab, which happened in the following year, was probably one effect of her resentment. It was put down, and the Sikh States were incorporated in the British dominions on the ground that the native Government could not make its authority respected. Our infant protege was deposed, and he descended from his throne to become an English schoolboy.

THE KOH-I-NOOR.

All the property of the State was confiscated to pay the expenses of the war, but an allowance up to 25,000*l.* was guaranteed to him. Among the State property handed over was the Koh-i-noor. It had the honours of a special mention in the Treaty. The gem [illegible] George III. "which was taken from Shah Sooja-ool-Moolk by Maharajah Runjeet Singh, shall be surrendered by the Maharajah of Lahore to the Queen of England." But that was only the fag end of its history. The origin of the jewel, according to Lady Login, is lost in the mists of antiquity. It had fallen into the hands of the early Turkish invaders of India, and from them it had passed to the Moguls. "My son Humayoun," said Baber, "has won a jewel from the Raja which is valued at half the daily expenses of the whole world." Baber's descendant lost it to Nadir Shah at the hazard table of war. It was seen glittering in his turban after a defeat. "Let us change turbans," said the conqueror; and the other had to pretend to enjoy the joke. It went from victor to victor, like a prize-belt. Ahmed Shah beat Nadir Shah's successor, and so it came into the possession of Shah Sooja, with what result we have seen. Runjeet Singh beat Shah Sooja; Queen Victoria deposed the son of Runjeet Singh, and there the pedigree of ownership ends. These were only the people who got it; the people who tried to get it were innumerable. The holy Brahmins were in the scramble. When it came into Runjeet Singh's possession it was always carried on the back of a camel, who walked among a hundred camels, all marching in line, and all guarded by soldiers. You were to find out which camel before you could begin to think of stealing it. In camp, it was placed in one of three boxes, all exactly alike. When Dr. Login took charge of it, in the name of the Queen, old Misr Makraj, the native custodian for the Maharajah, expressed great relief. It had been the cause of so many deaths in his family, he said, that he never expected to be spared. When showing it to visitors Dr. Login followed the counsel of Makraj, to keep it in his own hand, with the ribbon cord that tied it as an armlet twisted round his fingers.

REPUDIATING A GOOD DEAL.

But to talk thus curiously of the Koh-i-noor is to forget Duleep. The connection between the two is that, in later life, the Maharajah repudiated, as the transaction of a minor, the instrument by which he had signed this precious possession away. He repudiated a good deal else along with it. His breeding was partly English, but he had not been born in the East for nothing. As he grew older he learned how to make the money fly, and when he came into his full 25,000*l.* a year, he began to ask for more to enable him to make a suitable provision for his posterity. The whole sum had not been expended on him, year by year, during his minority, and he demanded arrears. He had had a palace destroyed during the Mutiny—he demanded compensation. He asked for accounts as to the revenues of what had once been his States, and especially of certain portions of them which he still chose to regard as his private property. In one word, he wanted more money, and he was naturally at no loss for arguments to support his claim to it. He declared that he ought never to have been deposed. It was not he who attacked the British; on their own showing it was only his rebellious subjects, and why was he to be punished for their fault? How much had the British made out of his States in return for their paltry 25,000*l.* a year? The Government professed to be willing to meet him half-way. Sir John Lawrence and Sir Frederick Currie examined into his case and reported, but no action was taken on their report.

THE MAHARAJAH LOST HIS TEMPER.

The parties wandered further and further apart until finally the Maharajah lost his temper, and left his comfortable home to set up in the poor business of a monarch out of place. He issued addresses to his faithful Sikhs, full of diatribes against the English, which had a strong odour of the cafes of Leicester-square. He changed his religion. It is to be hoped none of the faithful remembered the account of his original conversa[illegible] 1, as given to Dr. Login in 1851 by his High[illegible]rahmin attendant Lala Bhajun Lal: "As I was with him all the times," says the worthy man, in his own peculiar way; "he used to ask me questions about our religion (Sadras): What is the benefit by bathing in Gunga Jee (Ganges)? Would it take us into heaven, if we still do other wicked works and bathe in Gunga?" I replied and said, 'Maharaj, it is written in our Shastras, but I do not know whether we would go into heaven or hell.' Then he said, 'Yes, but it depends on our works.' And so on he would speak.' In fact, the Maharajah came to the truth in his own way; and good Bhajun Lal is most anxious to show there was no undue influence. The tutor read with his pupil, or he played with him, as his pupil requested, and let the effect come as it would. It was "sometimes Bible, sometimes a few tricks (of legerdemain), then, sometimes out of 'Boy's Own Book.'" The result was all done out of the Maharajah's own head. He had an inquiring mind—as he proved later on in life by his pertinacious demand for a balance sheet from the Government of the Queen.

CHEMISTRY AS APPLIED TO WAR.

IN the Manual of Chemistry put forth by Professor Lewes, of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, for the particular use of naval and military officers, which we were able to briefly describe two days ago, the most interesting part is undoubtedly those chapters dealing with the preparation and manufacture of explosive compounds. The gradual processes of evolution which have led up to the modern breech-loading gun exceeding a foot in calibre, and to the Whitehead and Brennan torpedoes, would not have been possible had not the production of suitable and improved explosives proceeded at an equally rapid rate. Professor Lewes has not contented himself with dealing with the properties and modes of action of the several explosives used in warfare, but has gone most minutely into the details of preparation and manufacture in such a manner as cannot fail to render his manual of great value, not only to officers of the Navy and Army, but to the general reader.

PRISMATIC POWDER.

Gunpowder is naturally the first and most important of the explosive substances used in warfare, and of this there are many kinds, from the fine-grain black powder to the new prismatic brown powder, pressed into six-sided prisms 1½in. thick. During the Crimean war the largest charge used in any gun was 16lbs. of fine black powder; at Alexandria, in 1882, the smallest charge was 30lbs., and now the full charge for the 110-ton gun is 960lbs. If this mass of powder was all burnt up at the same moment of time, as it practically would be if it was of the kind formerly used, the result would be a sudden development of pressure in the breech of the gun, which would necessitate an enormous strengthening of that part, while the projectile would receive one violent impulse forward, attaining the maximum velocity half-way up the bore, and leaving in the momentum thus acquired to overcome the friction of the rest of the passage out of the gun. A perfect powder is, however, that in which the charge when fired burns so slowly that combustion of the whole is not complete until the projectile reaches the muzzle. Instead of a sudden and violent liberation of all the propelling force which the powder contains, there is therefore such a gradual burning that the action more resembles a continuous push given to the base of the projectile, until it actually commences its aerial flight.

INGREDIENTS OF POWDER.

The two principal classes of powder used in the English service for these charges are known as S. B. C. and E. X. E. The average composition of English service powder is 75 parts of saltpetre, 15 of charcoal, and 10 of sulphur, but for these new prismatic powders the proportion of saltpetre and charcoal has been increased at the expense of the sulphur. The value of any powder, however, depends largely upon the purity of the ingredients, and Professor Lewes describes in great detail the course of manufacture together with the many operations carried out to ensure an absolute purity. For English powders no saltpetre is used but that obtained in a very rough condition from India, and known as grough saltpetre, while the sulphur is still imported from Sicily, and the charcoal made as required from alder, willow, buckthorn, and even straw for the S. B. C.

POWDER-MAKING AND POWDER-STOWING.

The purified materials are thoroughly mixed, then ground together in an incorporating mill, and the resulting cake first broken up and then pressed under powerful hydraulic presses into the hexagonal moulds made of phosphor bronze, each separate cake being perforated in the centre. These special prismatic powders have to be carefully stowed for use in air-tight metallic cases, and kept as nearly at one temperature as possible, for they contain a certain amount of moisture, and when deprived of this become suddenly and violently explosive. The necessary conditions are particularly difficult to secure on board the modern warships, for, owing to the steel protective deck, in which as few openings as possible are made, and the number of watertight compartments ventilation is always imperfect, and with forced draught in closed stokeholds, the hot foul air leaks out, affecting alike mess-decks, hold-stores, and magazines.

SMOKELESS POWDERS.

In spite, however, of the more perfect combustion of these modern gun-powders, they are still far from being smokeless, and, indeed, no powder depending upon a metallic nitrate for its oxygen can be smokeless. Yet the development of quick-firing guns has rendered the production of such a propellant absolutely necessary, or else the guns' crews and the ships or forts in which they are mounted will be soon enveloped in dense black smoke. Attention was first turned to gun-cotton as a perfectly smokeless explosive producing after ignition only gaseous compounds, but although many attempts have been made to lessen its [illegible] less explosive bodies, and several powders made on the principle are on the market, none can be advantageously used for anything beyond a rifle. The chief of these nitro-cellulose powders are Turpin's, Engel's, Nobel's, Schultzes's and the E.C. sporting and rifle powders. Some have given very good results, but they do not keep in hot climates, and a powder of this kind, used in the French Lebel rifle, gave such unsatisfactory results that a return to black powder was decided on. So far, it does not appear that a satisfactory smokeless powder has been produced, or, at any rate, not one that has passed all the prescribed tests, although, perhaps, the new powder by the Chilworth Company approaches nearer perfection for heavy guns than anything else. Little is yet known of the composition of this substance, but it is very possible that the ultimate smokeless powder will be a compound into which picric acid or picrates, or else nitrate of ammonium, enter largely. If the latter salt was a stable compound, the problem of smokeless powders would be solved, but it is too rapidly deliquescent for ordinary use. Picric acid is a comparatively new substance prepared by treating fused crystals of carbolic acid with nitric acid, and crystallising out. Potassic, or, better still, ammonic picrate, mixed with saltpetre, furnishes a good and powerful explosive for shells; and the picric acid by itself can be safely melted, poured into shells while hot, allowed to set hard, and then fired in the ordinary way.

MELINITE, ROBURITE, &C.

Melinite contains picric acid as its chief constituent, merely made into a compact-mass with collodion; and lenite is practically the same. Securite, bellite, and other explosives belong to the same class, but derived from other tar products than carbolic acid. Roburite, which is, perhaps the most absolutely safe of all explosives, consists of one of these compounds (in itself a non-explosive,) mixed, when required for use, with nitrate of ammonium. Even after mixture this substance can be hammered, ground, burned in a fierce forge fire, or tried in any other way most calculated to provoke an explosion, but in vain until a specially prepared fuse is used. It is of growing use in mines for blasting, and has the great advantage of giving no flame whatever.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 3.—Pressure has increased in North-western India and Burma, and fallen almost everywhere else. Distribution unchanged, except that high pressure in the North-west and low pressures off Travancore and lower Burma all developed. Somewhat north-westerly winds re-established down the Gangetic plain; elsewhere the wind directions are practically unaltered. The mean temperature is above the average in Bengal the North-west Provinces, the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana; below it elsewhere. Slight rain has fallen in Colombo and several stations in the extreme south of the Peninsula, and local showers at Murree and Diamond Island. Conditions at Travancore look very unsettled, but nothing definite is indicated by observations.

THE Tripati case was proceeded with on Friday at Ranipet, as before, and a number of fresh witnesses were examined. According to the local *Times*, one of these, Mr. Ram Blass Sett, a respectable banker in a large way of business in Madras, gave very important evidence to the effect that on three occasions, shortly after the date of the offence, he had disposed of nearly Rs. 70,000 worth of gold received from and on account of the Mohant. And other witnesses spoke to an attempt to sell another considerable amount of gold. But few witnesses now remain to be examined for the prosecution, and the case will very soon be ready for commitment or discharge. At the close of the day, Mr. Nelson, counsel for the Mohant, informed the Court that he must return to Madras by the night train, and prayed that the case might not be committed until after the Court should have heard the counter-case against the four dismissed temple servants; and further that the Mohant might be allowed a clear fortnight for preparation of his said case, which could be rapidly completed, once begun, and committed to the December Sessions. The magistrate demurred to this. Eventually it was arranged that Mr. Nelson should, if possible, return to Ranipet on the 4th instant, and be present at the conclusion of the proceedings against the Mohant, and take the magistrate's orders upon the above matters.

BOY-LIFE IN PERSIA.

An Ex-Minister to Persia sends the following account of boy-life in Persia to a home contemporary :—

When a boy is born in Persia a servant runs to the father of the infant and announces the news by saying :—"Praise be to God, the most merciful, you are the father of a boy !"

"Mashallah!" replies the father, "Praise indeed is due to the one God, great and merciful!"

It may be observed here that the same fervent gratitude is not exhibited on the birth of a girl, but the afflicted father ejaculates instead in a resigned tone, "Is that so; then we shall do the best we can for her." He has an eye on the future years when he will be forced to cast about to place a mortgage on his house or chattels in order to pay off her dowry.

As soon as the lusty Persian lad is launched into the troublous world he is firmly bound in swaddling bands, which are kept tightly swathed until he is six months old. He resembles a piece of wood rather than anything else, until he is six months old, when his tiny arms are released, and he may lie on his back in the cradle and play with the trinkets hanging from the crossbar of the richly-carved and painted cradle, to which a cord is attached. The mother or nurse sitting and knitting in the doorway, shaded by great plane trees, tugs on this cord and thus rocks her boy to sleep.

HIS NAME.

The naming of this possible Vizier or Shah is a matter of some consequence, but the parents are spared the difficulty of settling upon a name, a problem which has confused many a Christian household. Soon after the child's birth a mallah or priest is summoned, who brings a Koran with him. The child is brought forward, and the mallah opens the Koran at random. The first name that appears is the name destined for the child, if it be the name of a male; otherwise the book is opened again. But it may happen that the name Hassan turns up, and there may be another Hassan in the family already, or in the immediate neighbourhood. Such being the case, the book is again opened, and the next name that appears is added to Hassan, and thus the boy may be named Hassan Alee or Hassan Yusuf, as the case may be. As there is no family patronymic, the lad, in order to prevent confusion, and supposing his father's name to be Mahommed, may be known as Hassan Yusuf, the son of Mahommed. In some cases in order to still furthur avoid confusion, the boy as he grows up may be distinguished also by the name of the town or village where he was born. And thus he may have the complicated cognomen, Hassan Yusuf, son of Mahommed of Tabreez.

THE BARBER.

"But my soul wanders; I demand it back" to pursue our inquiries into the child-life of the young Persian. When the lad is three or four years old he comes under the barber's hands. As he is rather young to have a beard, the query arises what has the barber to do with him? The ceremonial law requires that the head of every male Mahommedin should be shaved and kept smooth during life. Hence comes the custom of wearing turbans and keeping the head covered in the house, and the dishonour considered to apply to the Christian custom of uncovering in the presence of a superior or indoors. The Turks shave the entire head excepting a tuft on the top of the crown, wherewith the Archangel Gabriel may lift the faithful out of their graves at the sound of the last trump. But the Persian boy is only shaved from the forehead to the nape of the neck, a large tuft being left over each ear. Hence the most dignified and handsome Persian gentleman looks simply ridiculous when he removes his head covering.

TROUBLES BEGIN EARLY.

When our Persian boy is eight years old it is time to think of serious things. Up to that time he has played in the garden or in the street lanes, as much with girls as with boys, his lodging being in the women's quarter of the dwelling with his mother and sisters. His sports are ball, kite-flying, hide and seek, or tchitik. The last game consists of a stick resting on a stone. The upper end being struck smartly by a bat the stick springs into the air, when it is struck across the field and met by another lad, who bats it back. Failing to hit, the second striker is out. This is one of the oddest and most common games of the East. When the Persian boy is nine or ten his father calls him to his side, caresses him, strokes his face, and says, "Light of my eyes; my young lion, it is time for thee to be studying the book. God willing, we will make of thee a vizier; thou shalt have horses, and men-servants, and handmaidens, and summer places and hunting grounds, and the crowd shall make obeisance to thee in the market place. In any case there is work before thee whether thou becomest a baker's apprentice or a great vizier. Thou must go to school, then I will apprentice thee to some artisan; say thy prayers and perform thine ablutions five times daily, and oft repeat the name of the Prophet, and let no silver slip through thy fingers through foolishness; so shalt thou be happy. Now, go, my son, with my blessing; but remember that if thou art lazy, and forgettest these counsels of mine, thou shalt eat much stick. There, go now, I wish to smoke a while and count my beads." Any of our lads, after such an admonition, would doubtless reply, "Yes, papa!" but not so the Persian boy. Always reverential towards his parents, however naughty and wayward he may be, he replies, "As my father wills, so shall it be, and to Allah be the glory!"

A PERSIAN SCHOOL.

The school where the average Persian lad pursues his rudimentary studies is most likely an open booth in the bazaar, a portico facing a little garden, or perhaps simply a mat under a plane tree in the centre of the village. In any case there are no seats, but merely rugs spread over the earthen floor, on which the pupils sit in rows on their knees and heels. The teacher is most likely some superannuated grey-bearded mallah, wearing a pair of goggles and wielding a long rod, which he waves ominously over the heads of the pupils. He also sits on his knees, but has a cushion for his back. There is no separate instruction of classes or pupils, but the master reads out the lesson and the scholars repeat it after him. Like the leader of a choir, his practised ear detects the pupil who fails to respond or mispronounces, in which case the latter is let off easily if he is called the "misbegotten son of a burnt father."

THE WRITING LESSON.

The writing lesson is somewhat more complicated. There are no desks; each pupil carries a roll of embossed paper and an ink-horn. The latter contains the pens made of small brown reed, whose nib is cut slanting, and a box of ink, which is thickened by a quantity of tangled thread. When the lessons begins the lad takes out a sheet of the paper and lays the ink-horn on the floor at his right. The paper is held in the left hand, and the writing is from right to left. The lines do not run straight across the paper, but diagonally, and if the page proves too contracted, then the margin is all written over in smaller letters; but only one side of the sheet is written upon in any case.

THE COLLEGE.

After graduating at this school the Persian boy goes to college if he comes of a good family, and is intended for official or priestly pursuits. The college is, however, altogether another affair from such an institution in this country. The sessions are held in the cloisters of the mosques, and the instruction is almost entirely by precept or lecture. The course of studies is in Oriental literature, the law based on the Koran, philosophy and the theology, as considered by the Oriental mind. Of science the student learns little or nothing, although we would qualify this statement as regards the new Royal College at Teheran, where some of the instructors are Europeans, and modern science is taught with some efficiency. There was a time, a thousand years ago, when astronomy, mathematics, and medicine were known in Persia, at least as well as in Europe; but the Oriental mind does not naturally take to the exact sciences, preferring speculation, mystic philosophy, and poetry.

TRADES AND CRAFTS.

If he is to be an apprentice he is called a chagird. Whether he is to be a trader, a baker, a blacksmith a bricklayer, an artist or the like, he must begin by a thorough apprenticeship. As a carpenter he will learn to sit on the ground in the street and hold the plank he saws between his toes, the saw being drawn towards him in cutting. If he is to be an artist he must learn to make papier-mache on which most of the decorative pictures of Persian art are painted; he must learn to mix water-colours, make varnishes, and fill in the designs of his master, and then be shrewd in peddling the mirror cases and inkhorns covered with rich and beautiful designs. When the boy is fifteen or sixteen he begins to think of taking to himself a wife. The extra expense of living with a family is not necessarily great in that climate, and then, too, his wife brings him a dowry. By seventeen at least behold him with a household of his own. By eighteen he may, perhaps, have two or three wives. Harmony seems to prevail in this youthful establishment, and there we leave the Persian youth, postponing to a future occasion an account of his youthful bride.

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ALEX. LAWSON, Gov't Poor House, Forfar.

For forty years I have been troubled with a white scaly, itching skin disease, said to be leprosy. It appeared on the fore part of my head when I was about eighteen years old, then in some parts of the body, but more so in my arms. Of late years it grew worse, and this year (1887) I said to my wife, "I must try and get relief." Both my arms from wrist to elbow were all white scales, and I scratched at night until the blood ran. I went to one of the chemists and asked him if he had anything that would cure that, showing him my arms. He said no doctor or physician could cure it. I said, "Have you heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES?" and he said, "Not until last week." I said, "I will try them." Now, gentlemen, two boxes of CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP were all I used. My arms are perfectly well, and I am amazed and delighted. So would any one be who had suffered for forty years as I had done.
JAS. WRIGHT, Woburn Sands, Co. of Bedford.

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